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London Monday June 14 1971 4p

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Cabinet tries to find way out for Clyde

By IAN AITKEN

In spite of tough talk in Whitehall, yesterday, about the unlikelihood of a rescue operation for Upper Clyde Shipbuilders, all the signs are that Ministers are now desperately seeking a formula which will effectively enable the company to carry on without openly breaching the Government's frequently repeated policy of allowing "lame duck" firms to sink.

The aim is to achieve some such ambiguous formula at an emergency meeting of Ministers at Downing Street this morning, which will report to a full Cabinet meeting, so as to enable Mr John Davies, Secretary for Trade and Industry, to announce it in the Commons this afternoon. But it is possible that Mr Davies's statement will have to be an interim one, to provide more time for talks.

But the need for an immediate decision one way or the other was emphasised in Glasgow yesterday by Mr Kenneth Douglas, managing director of UCS. He told a press conference at the firm's headquarters that it would be necessary to make a

£5M—or yard closes

By JOHN KEHR

If the Government does not agree today to provide work for 3,500 workers, the company will immediately shut down its liquidation and 3,500 workers and staff could be laid off by the end of the week.

This is the stark reality of a group's financial crisis, as outlined yesterday in Glasgow by Mr Kenneth Douglas, managing director of UCS. The message was given to Mr John Davies, Secretary for Trade and Industry.

Mr Douglas emphasized that the Government had approached the company's major shareholders, and had not asked for a loan. The Government holds 48 per cent of the group's shares.

The company, Mr Douglas said, had explored every possible avenue in search of funds. He said that unless the Government agreed to a commercial deal, the company would be forced to close.

He agreed at a press conference that in this case the Government's role as shareholder raised an unfortunate number of interests. The shareholder might feel inclined to do something from a commercial point of view, but there was a limit in the political field.

It may be that the concept of Government as shareholder seen as a way round Mr Davies's hard line on "lame ducks" in industry.

The unions, after their meeting with Mr Douglas, bluntly used the Government of the day to honour undertakings made by the previous Government. Mr William Hutchinson, chairman of the union side on group's works committee, said they could see no alternative to an immediate direct appeal to the Government.

He said, "I think that anything other than cash from the Government is out of the question."

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Mother of nine

HAPPY AND WELL in the Royal Hospital for Women, Sydney, 10 hours after giving birth to nine babies: Mrs Geraldine Brodick, aged 29, of Canberra, the first woman in the world known to have produced non-twins. Her husband, Leonard, a butcher, aged 32, said: "All I wanted was a son. But I am very happy."

The premature babies—five boys and four girls—were born yesterday morning in 32 minutes. Two of the boys were stillborn. The surviving seven babies are being kept in incubators, and a team of paediatricians, doctors, and nurses is striving to keep them alive.

Mrs Brodick, a former nurse, had been taking a hormone treatment which promotes fertility. She is already the mother of two girls, aged five and four. Demands for safeguards from fertility drugs came yesterday from the president of the Congregational Church Union, the Rev. Rees Thomas, and from the Labour MP, Mr Marcus Lipton, who will ask the Secretary for Social Services, Sir Keith Joseph, to stop their use.

Breath tests wildly out, say experts

From ADAM RAPHAEL: Washington, June 13

According to American road safety experts, breath-alysers used by the police to make roadside checks on motorists suspected of being drunk are so inaccurate under field conditions that they are causing thousands of false arrests in Britain every year.

The experts, who made this charge in interviews with the Guardian, said they also believed that as many as 30 per cent of drivers who were tested in this way and had alcohol in the blood above the legal limit were being wrongly freed because of errors in the test.

The officials, who ask to remain anonymous because of the British Government's sensitivity to foreign criticism of its road safety policies generally, praise Britain's record in curbing the menace of the drunken driver.

But they were highly critical of certain British officials who, they claim, had chosen to ignore evidence of breath-testing inaccuracies lest it jeopardise the successful campaign against drinking and driving. "Their attitude has been—what the public's eye doesn't see, the public's heart doesn't grieve over," one American said. The variability of breath-

testing devices, which use colour changes in crystals to indicate the amount of alcohol in the blood, has been recognised as a problem by scientists for years. The devices, even in the hands of experts in the laboratory, produce many false readings because of variables ranging from quantity and type of breath to the quality and packing of the chemical in the ampoule.

In the hands of untrained policemen, who have to judge imperceptible colour changes often in poor light by the road side, the results are understandably much worse.

A scientific study published here this month of eight different breath-testing devices, tried out under simulated field conditions, revealed such gross errors that leading American alcohol experts are convinced that the use of such crude devices for law enforcement is unsatisfactory.

The device used in Britain, the "Alcotest 80," manufactured by the West German firm of Dräger, was not one of the eight devices tested in the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety's study conducted by two state police forces. But the authors of the study, Mr Brian O'Neill and Dr Richard Proby, of North Dakota State University, said they believed it would probably perform worse than most of those tested.

about how serious its errors are in actual field conditions. The evidence is not encouraging. The Swedish Government's study of the "Alcotest," published last year, disclosed considerable inaccuracies with the device, giving false positive and false negative readings ranging as high as 50 per cent.

An Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development research study said in 1968 of the "Alcotest" and one other similar device: "These methods are neither specific nor accurate. They are not standardised sufficiently to allow different observers to use the same standards of change in colour."

Even more damning was a laboratory study published in the British scientific journal *Turn to back page, col. 2*

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Huge leakage of explosive paralyses a city

By ERNEST DEWHURST

Sabotage or vandalism may have caused a massive leakage of explosive naphtha which threatened thousands of people in Liverpool yesterday. Leakage of the liquid explosive caused the river Mersey to be closed to shipping, and a whole area of the city to be sealed off.

About 600,000 gallons of naphtha, which is highly volatile and forms a vapour dangerous to health, leaked from storage tanks at an Esso depot in St Michael's Road, Dingle, on the city waterfront.

Throughout the day, police toured the surrounding area, stopping traffic from entering, and warning residents about the danger of explosions from naked lights.

All incoming shipping was held up at the Mersey Bar, 20 miles out in the estuary, and outward bound ships were confined to the docks. Residents were warned against lighting gas cookers, and thousands went without their hot Sunday meals.

As the emergency operation was gradually called off last night, an inquiry involving police, fire brigade, Esso, and local authority officials was being held into the cause. The Esso company said: "This particular depot has been broken into on several occasions, and we suspect that intruders got in and opened the valves. Between 1,500 and 2,000 tons of gas were missing."

The inquiry was started after it was discovered that three "steering wheel" type valves on a connecting pipe above ground level had been opened at the depot, allowing the liquid naphtha to run free.

Officials were trying to find out whether they had been left open accidentally or negligently, and whether sabotage or vandalism had been involved.

The spillage was discovered about 8 a.m. in the Esso oil refinery, and it brought chaos for about eight hours. More than 500,000 gallons of naphtha poured into the Mersey. The St Michael's district was sealed off by the police and all traffic diverted after the alarm was raised.

The naphtha is distributed from the depot by road and rail to industry. The flow came through a leaking valve as the liquid was being transferred from one underground tank to another. It seeped quickly for 300 yards along a covered cinder tip on the Mersey shore, and then into the river.

It also spread through the ground where it vapourised, and the foul-smelling fumes at one stage stretched for nearly 10 miles. More than 40 firemen from seven appliances worked in relays in breathing masks because of the high concentration of fumes. High expansion foam units were placed at strategic points as a precaution against flashback.

The port authorities decided to close the river to ships until the tide flooded in to wash high water by mid-afternoon. This was a precaution against lighted matches and cigarettes being thrown into the water. Otterspool Promenade, a favourite Sunday walk, was closed because of toxic fumes from drifting oil.

The city's medical officer, Professor Andrew Semple, said that any concentration of the fumes could break down the red blood cells and prove fatal. "Blood tests will be carried out on all the firemen who have been at the scene," he said. After the restrictions on road

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CS gas stops banned march

By SIMON HOGGART

Troops used CS gas against the banned Orange parade yesterday in what turned out to be the worst possible start to the Ulster marching season. Members of the local Orange Order decided to go ahead with their planned parade through the mainly-Catholic village of Dungiven, although it had been banned by the Ulster Prime Minister, Mr Brian Faulkner.

About a thousand Orangemen and supporters rallied just beyond a bridge over the tiny river Roe, which marks the Dungiven boundary, where they were met by a line of 150 police backed up by soldiers of the Royal Scots Regiment equipped with full riot gear.

At three o'clock Orange leaders began long negotiations with police and troops during which the local chief superintendent read the terms of the ban to the crowd. The security forces made it plain that there was no possibility of the march being allowed to go ahead.

At this point the marchers grouped together and charged easily through the line of police. After a short scuffle between the front line and the troops, during which the Rev. William McCrea, a minister in the Rev. Ian Paisley's church, was detained and carried away, bleeding from the mouth, the crowd stood still facing the troops for more than an hour.

Then, at 5.15, just as a small knot of marchers tried to wade across the river, the crowd surged forward, stoning and yelling at the troops. The soldiers, wearing gas masks and riot helmets, fired nine rounds of rubber bullets and followed by the releasing of a huge cloud of CS gas.

The gas drifted across the fields, temporarily scattering the marchers, dozens of policemen who had been trapped after the first rush and a herd of unfortunate cows who had watched the whole proceedings until then with baffled interest. All parties except the cows regrouped after a few moments.

Several of the Orange leaders, who originally called the march ahead decided that it should go ahead in spite of the ban. Several hundred efforts to control the crowds, who were largely being egged on by groups of youths, not all of whom were wearing Orange sashes.

Three people were arrested in these stages of the fighting—the worst trouble the village has seen in the past few years. Dungiven, normally a noticeably peaceful village, was defended yesterday by more than a thousand security forces who sealed the village off for the whole afternoon.

By early evening the bulk of the marchers were still in position, jeering and occasionally throwing stones at the troops who stood on the bridge picking up the debris from the riot. The crowd finally dispersed about six o'clock. Police said later that a number of idiotic actions had been made with a view to future prosecutions.

The name of Mr Faulkner, who in 1968 led this same march through Dungiven to open a new Orange hall, was booed whenever it was mentioned and there were cries of "Faulkner resign." Apart from the Orangemen's fury at being gassed during what they considered a perfectly justified rally, it is now clear that Mr Faulkner's Government is in danger of losing whatever hard-line Protestant support it has.

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Picture, page 5

Picture, page 5

Picture, page 5

Picture, page 5

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Steel: At no time during the Common Market negotiations has there been any hint that British steel should be limited or that expansion and investment in steel should be reduced. This is claimed by Derek Prag, head of the London office of the European Communities in an article on page 4 today.

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Everything in the garden's lovely... President Nixon and Mrs. Nixon walking through the rose garden of the White House after the wedding of their daughter Tricia on Saturday (Another picture, page 4)

OVERSEAS NEWS



Mr Khrushchev, former Soviet Premier, and his wife walking back to their car after voting in the national elections in Moscow yesterday

Voting from space

Moscow, June 13
Three Soviet cosmonauts in Salyut today cast votes from space and tended a vegetable patch that is growing Chinese cabbage.

"We give our votes to the candidates of the inviolable block of Communists and non-party members," Dobrovolsky, Volkov, and Patsyev radioed to earth on election day for the Parliaments of the Soviet Republics.

"We vote for the wise foreign and domestic policy of our Communist Party, for the implementation of the grandiose plans of the new five-year economic plan."

Tass disclosed that experiments were continuing in the orbital laboratories to study the influence of weightlessness on "the development of higher vegetation." It said: "Grown for this purpose are Chinese cabbage, flax, and bulb onion cultivated by the hydroponics methods."

The former Prime Minister, Mr Khrushchev, his wife on his arm, voted in Moscow and said: "I feel fine."

Asked what he was doing these days, he replied: "I'm a pensioner. What do pensioners do?" — UPL

Laird reacts to Brezhnev

Washington, June 13
The United States Defence Secretary, Mr Laird, said today that a mutual reduction of Western and Soviet naval strength in the Mediterranean and elsewhere was a matter that had to be explored within the Warsaw Pact and NATO before rushing into negotiations.

NATO had always expressed the desire to go forward with talks on mutual troops cuts, he said in a television interview, "and we are glad of this [Soviet] response."

He did not refer directly to Mr Brezhnev's offer two days ago to negotiate a mutual limitation of naval strengths, as well as land forces in Europe.

Mr Laird said that some people thought that the Soviet response implied naval forces as well as ground forces in Central Europe. The matter was being explored, "and I think it is being done as rapidly as is possible under the circumstances."

Mr Laird said it had taken the Soviet Union three years to respond to the NATO initiative for the discussion of troop reductions which, he noted, was first approved at a ministerial council meeting in Iceland in 1968

and repeated several times since. "I believe that the NATO partnership is willing and ready to move forward in this area. We are going to share with them [the NATO members] during the summer months the studies we have made on mutual-balanced force reductions."

NATO nations, Britain and others, have made similar studies. We plan to share these studies and be prepared, should the bilateral discussions indicate that we can move within the next three or four months."

Mr Laird said he believed the Soviet Union was increasing his Mediterranean naval strength to shift the balance of power between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, not because of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Mr Brezhnev on Friday went further than ever before in saying that Moscow was ready to discuss cuts in both ground and naval forces.

He stressed the importance of "equal security" which seemed to be going some way towards accepting the principle of balanced cuts, even though he was specifically referring to limiting strategic nuclear weapons. — Reuters

Ship attack angers Israel

Jerusalem, June 13
Mrs Meir said today that Israel would take all necessary measures to safeguard free navigation to her ports. She was commenting on the shelling of a Libanese oil tanker bound for Israel at the entrance to the Red Sea, and she called on all maritime nations to take action to prevent such "terrorist activity."

The incident, in which an unidentified launch sent a volley of bazooka shells crashing into the tanker, Coral Sea, occurred in the Bab El Mandeb Straits on Friday. Slight damage was caused to the ship and there were no casualties among the crew of 37.

The Coral Sea was today continuing under her own steam towards Eilat, where she is due to arrive this week with a cargo of oil for trans-shipment through the Eilat-Ashkelon pipeline to the Mediterranean and Europe.

Mrs Meir has held top-level consultations about the attack over the weekend. At today's weekly meeting of the Israeli Cabinet she expressed her "greatest concern."

Officials here say the Government holds the Aden authorities responsible for the attack. They said Israel has warned the South Yemen Republic against allowing Arab guerrillas to carry out attacks against Israeli vessels in the Straits. The war-

ship was conveyed to Aden through the Libanese Government and as President of the National Radio Commission. He immediately dropped from sight. Neither his office, his family, or his personal collaborators would offer any reason for the sudden resignation or comment on it.

Sudden resignation

Mexico City, June 13
The first resignation of a ministerial-level official in the 6-month-old Government of President Luis Echeverria set political circles astir with speculation today.

Enrique Herrera, head of the regime's propaganda apparatus, resigned on Saturday

night as Under-Secretary of Communications and Transport and as President of the National Radio Commission. He immediately dropped from sight. Neither his office, his family, or his personal collaborators would offer any reason for the sudden resignation or comment on it.

While completing its proposals for a return to civilian rule in East and West Pakistan, the Pakistani military Government is taking steps to keep effective power in East Pakistan almost entirely in non-Bengali hands.

A recent martial law decree enables the Central Government and the Governments of the Western provinces to draft any State employee for service in East Pakistan. Three thousand police of all ranks have already gone, few of them volunteers, in spite of salary and promotion inducements offered by the Government.

Civil servants of all kinds, particularly revenue and income tax officials and divisional and deputy commissioners, continue to go over to East Pakistan in considerable numbers. This forced drafting of West Pakistani civil servants and police, together with the hiring of Biharis in East Bengal, will soon fill the depleted ranks of the East Pakistan administration but it will, of course, be a wholly non-Bengali administration.

In addition, Pakistan has apparently no intention of reducing the size of West Pakistan military and paramilitary forces in East Bengal. Estimates of their numbers range up to 100,000 for paramilitary forces such as the Tuchi Scouts from the North-West frontier, and the Indus Rangers, and up to 80,000 in regular troops.

Two fresh regular divisions have already been raised in West Pakistan, bringing the size of the army up to 16 divisions. Evidence not only of Pakistan's continued fear of India but of the Government's feeling that the stationing of a large military force in East Bengal will be a permanent commitment.

The flight of virtually the entire Bengali administrative and educated class to India means that in a sense, the Pakistan Government has no option but to provide for the running of the province by on-Bengali soldiers, police, and civil servants. No option, that is, unless it is prepared to negotiate with the Awami League leadership, and this it is emphatically unwilling to do.

President Yahya Khan is due

East Pakistan to be ruled by Western officials

From MARTIN WOOLLACOTT: Karachi, June 13

to announce his plans soon for the "transfer of power" and the return to civilian rule. Observers believe that this will take the form of the introduction of an interim Constitution enabling civil Cabinets to be set up at both provincial and central levels.

This could be fairly easily arranged in West Pakistan, with the People's Party taking the Cabinet posts in the Punjab and Sind, the National Awami Party in Baluchistan, either the National Awami Party or the Pakistan Muslim League in Frontier Province.

But in East Pakistan and for the central Cabinet, the Government would have to juggle with a handful of available Bengali politicians consisting of a few respected non-Awami Leaguers and the small group of Leaguers who have declared for the Government. In East Bengal itself, this small group, headed by a former Health Minister, Mr Zabeeruddin, who represents Bihar districts in Dacca, could be used to make up a "Cabinet."

At the centre, Mr Bhutto and other Western politicians could be brought in, with, from Bengal, Nurul Amin, president of the Pakistan Democratic Party, and Fazul Quader Chowdhury, and Abdus Sabur Khan, both ex-ministers, among the principal candidates.

The Central Cabinet could be either presidential or parliamentary. In the latter case, observers believe, the premier-ship would probably be offered to Nurul Amin, which would enable the military government to say that Pakistan's Prime Minister was Bengali.

In the event of his refusal, the leadership could be offered

to Mr Bhutto, who is at present stumping the country demanding a return to civilian rule. How to legitimise such appointments remains the principal problem. Of four likely choices for central office from Bengal, only Nurul Amin won a seat in last year's general election. The others either lost or did not stand.

Some of the small group of pro-Government Awami Leaguers including some who did not stand would probably also be chosen. To provide a genuine parliamentary base for such people would involve the holding of some 100 by-elections in East Pakistan. As one West Pakistani said to me, "How? When? Who would supervise them? Who would stand? And who would vote?"

By-elections of a sort could be held in time, but with the Awami League hatched except for the new "de-Nazified" party which is being formed by the Begum Akhtar Sulaiman (daughter of the league's founders), the results would hardly be representative.

The most likely outcome, whatever promises about the future may be made, is that a civilian Cabinet without a real parliamentary base will be simply stuck on the top of the structure of non-Bengali military and bureaucratic rule in East Pakistan which has been brought into being and which continues to be strengthened. The most important question, of course, is not whether such arrangements, or something like them, will satisfy the aspirations of the Bengali people — they can hardly be that — but whether they will satisfy the principal aid-giving nations.

The Government believed to be confident that something

along these lines will be acceptable as the "Framework" into which aid can be injected, of which Sir Alec Douglas-Home spoke recently. Whether that confidence is soundly based is not known.

The Government has presumably given considerable weight to the advice of M M Ahmed, the President's chief economic adviser, who recently returned to Washington with details of what sort of package would be acceptable to the United States. Her \$4,000 millions of aid in the last 14 years make her far and away the most important donor nation.

The Pakistan Government consists of men with a very special and narrow view of life, with very little grasp, for instance, of the romantic importance of linguistic nationalism to Western minds. Puzzled articles appear daily in the Pakistani press, musing over Indian "success" in putting over its version of the East Pakistan crisis to the Big Powers.

The Government has given itself a certain amount of economic elbow room with its recent demonetisation of high-value rupee notes. The ostensible purpose of this manoeuvre was to cancel the value of notes looted from East Pakistan banks by the Awami League and carried off to India, but it will also cancel the value of tax evaders' and black marketers' hoards.

Some observers believe the Government stands to gain as much as \$200 millions from demonetisation. Such gains, however, are not enough, however, to make up for the loss of tax revenue from the planned stoppage of guerrilla activity across the border into East Bengal as rains make conventional military activity difficult.

dent recently told Paki journalists that the state of economy was so bad he could not even describe how it was.

The question for the (and the Soviet Union) remains whether they will allow themselves to be satisfied with a takeover of civilisation of administration in East Pakistan while the apparatus of a military regime remains in being.

Rumours that a serious border in the offing are going on the basis of various bits in that direction in Government-controlled press. The diplomatic corps of the newspaper "dawn" gestured this morning that "in foreign diplomatic circles one appears to be willing more to bet against the possibility of India's getting involved against this country direct conflict."

He claimed that the synthetic attitude towards the major Powers might lead India to "direct at support" presumably of Bangla Desh guerrillas.

Whether these hints are of the running propaganda between the two countries which Pakistan has continued to maintain that India has and remains the main instigator of trouble in East Pakistan whether they are based on reports from Pakistan intelligence, is not known. Observers who believe, later to be the source, say what is being talked about probably a planned stoppage of guerrilla activity across the border into East Bengal as rains make conventional military activity difficult.

Socialism born in discord Russians flying to Bengal for refugee airlift

From NESTA ROBERTS

Paris, June 13

Three days of extended debate at Epinay-sur-Seine this weekend have brought to a peaceful birth a new French Socialist party which assembles under one label, the old SFIO, to whose general secretaryship M Alain Savary has succeeded after the long reign of M Guy Mollet, M François Mitterrand's Confederation of Republican Institutions, and an assortment of unaffiliated elements, including Christians of the Left.

Whether unification will bring unity remains to be seen. The fundamental divergence on the nature of relations with the West, between a Communist Party, which must be an element of any Leftist coalition which aspires to win an election, has been very much to evidence. So, for that matter, has been the somewhat less crucial issue of the new Socialist Party's relations with the Centre.

Today's debates have demonstrated yet again the influence which M Mitterrand has retained among the Left, even though his own Parliamentary party was wiped out in the recent elections. Officially, he is in the Palais Bourbon as an Independent member.

Sex-shattering

A sex shop in Bremen was destroyed by a time-bomb made from a cooking gas cylinder. Another sex shop near by was the target of an abortive Molotov cocktail attack on Saturday night.

From SIMON WINCHESTER: Calcutta, June 13

Russian airline and consular officials in Calcutta are expecting the arrival tomorrow of the first of two Antonov-12 airliners from Moscow, which it is thought will be used to transport East-Pakistani refugees from West Bengal to other States.

The arrival of the aircraft should mark the beginning of an ambitious international exercise for removing at least some of the East-Pakistani evacuees from border areas to less crowded Indian States. American C-130 planes, from a base in North Carolina, are due to begin a shuttle service from Agartala, in Tripura, to Guwahati, in Northern Assam, on Thursday. Australian airliners are also expected to be used.

Although the Agartala operation has been officially confirmed there was some confusion today over the likelihood of an evacuation mission from West Bengal. Apart from the military airfield at Barrackpore, the only airport that could be used for such an airlift would be the international airport at Dum Dum. But today no airport officials appeared to know anything about refugees being taken to India. The Senior Government officer at Sahara refugee camp, Mr Basanti Choudhury, said he had read newspaper reports of an imminent evacuation, but had not been officially informed.

Mr Choudhury's camp, which has been a refugee camp since 1947, has something of an air of permanence, with solid-looking buildings being erected and dozens of stalls opening up. Roadside barbers and fortune tellers were doing good

business today, and without a doubt many of the refugees will be reluctant to leave. Government officials have already had to threaten those unwilling to take part in railway evacuations from Barasat and Sasbar released from their supply will be cut if they refuse to make the trip.

Elsewhere in West Bengal there are further optimistic signs that the cholera epidemic is still further under control. At Barasat district hospital a spokesman said only 20 cases were being admitted daily, compared to an average of 70 last week. There were only two deaths in the hospital on Saturday, compared with three times that number a week ago.

Hospital up

The War on Want team has established its hospital near Sahara Camp, now that the relief shipment sent for them has been released from the airport. Today there were only three patients in the hospital — a child and two adults — and all seemed to be faring considerably better than those in the crowded village hospitals.

Visitors to the East Pakistan border today reported heavy concentrations of Indian troops near Bongaon. One said he had seen about a battalion of Indian infantry together with a substantial complement of artillery in the space of about two miles. Another visitor came across a British scout camp at which Punjabi officers of the Indian Army were training Bangla Desh fighters. Sporadic mortar firing could be heard from the far side of the border in the Bongaon area, which

Indian Army spokesmen ascribed to a small fight between Pakistan troops and Mukti Foj unit. Regular reports to Calcutta newspapers of Mukti Foj successes — one today killed 300 Pakistanis and killed 100 in an attack — are generally received with scepticism by Indian Army officers.

One depressing meteorological omen was sounded yesterday with the news that the Brahmaputra river in Northern Assam was above its danger level for the first time in the current monsoon. Flooding of the rivers in the Ganges delta is expected within the next few days.

In a broadcast on Bangla Desh radio tonight, the country's Prime Minister in exile, Mr Tajuddin Ahmed, called for the nations of the world to recognise the "democratically founded people's republic" and to halt economic aid to West Pakistan. The Western Powers, Mr Ahmed said, should not interfere in favour of a "bloodthirsty military dictatorship" and against the forces of democracy.

"Let there be no doubt that aid given to Islamabad will be sucked, in cynical and devious ways, into its machine and used to hold down the people of Bangla Desh," he said.

Mr Ahmed, together with the rest of the Bangla Desh Cabinet, is in exile in the former Pakistan Deputy High Commission in Calcutta. Radio Bangla Desh is reliably reported to be working from Indian soil and with the full knowledge and sanction of the Delhi Government.

10 hurt in blasts at dump

Phnom Penh, June 13

Toos of mines, rockets, mortar shells in a big ammunition dump blew up in a series of explosions which shook the Cambodian capital through the day and injured 10 people.

Rescue teams searched survivors in the rubble at camp, built on a sports field and at a nearby apartment building which was demoli- shed by the explosions.

"We cannot say it was accident. We cannot say it was sabotage. We just know," a Cambodian Command spokesman said. Military team began an investigation among the wreckage to determine the cause of detonations.

Meanwhile soldiers on nearby streets collected unexploded mortar shells, grenades buried out of sight, and American deserters from the US Army in Phnom Penh defused unexploded shells.

Most of the area was visited by police and other teams soon after the first explosions and wounded troops were moved to a hospital where mortar shells exploded.

In Vietnam, US B-52 bombers suspected of dropping demilitarised zone south the heaviest bombing raid the area for more than a month. Two of the five missions directed against suspected North Vietnamese concentrations, an American spokesman said in Saigon, and against bunker complexes.

No ground actions have reported south of the zone the last two days. — Reuters

TELEVISION

THE HARD stuff seem safest. "Panorama" and "World in Action" drive on their committed, if unpredictable, way (BBC-1, ITV, 8.0). Later, "Horizon" charts the history, questions the effectiveness, considers the future, of the century's greatest contribution to war: the bomber ("The Total War Machine," BBC-2, 9.20). "Seasons of the Year" is one of those otherwise disparate series held loosely together by being set in the same (statutory) house (ITV, 9.0).

BBC-1

9.20-11.00 a.m. Schools: 9.30 Discovering Science; 10.0 Merry-go-Round; 10.25-10.40 Words and Pictures; 11.0 Year's Journey.
1.0 p.m. What is Conscience.
2.0 Watch with Mother.
1.45 News.
2.50 Schools: 2.5 Maths Today; 2.50 Going to Work.
4.40 Jackanory.
4.55 Blue Peter.
5.20 Belle, Sebastian and the Horses.
5.44 Hector's House.
5.50 News.
6.0 London This Week.
6.30 Lonely Sea and the Sky: filmed biography of Sir Francis Chichester.
7.15 Andy Williams Show.
8.0 Panorama: Common Market Forum.

BBC-2

11.0-1.45 p.m. Play School: Useful Box Day.
6.35-7.0 p.m. Open University: Social Sciences 21.
7.5 Fact Finder.

7.30 News.
8.0 Allas Smith and Jones.
8.50 Call My Bluff.
9.20 Horizon: The Total War Machine—history and future of the bomber.
10.10 Thirty-Minute Theatre: "The Room they Left," by Richard McNell.
10.40 Gallagher and Lyle in Coccart.
11.10 News.
11.15 Late Night Line-up.

-ITV

LONDON (Thames)
11.0 a.m.-3.0 p.m. Schools: 11.0 Seeing and Doing; 11.18 Towards Mathematics; 11.38 My World; 11.50-12.00 Primary French; 1.40 Finding Out; 2.0 Our Neighbours; 2.25 It's Fun to Read; 2.38 Karl and Christa.
2.55 Romance: "West of Zanzibar," with Anthony Steel, Sheila Sim.
4.40 Hatty Town.
4.55 Lost in Space.
5.0 News.
6.0 Today: Eamonn Andrews.
6.20 Crossroads.
6.40 Opportunity Knocks.
7.30 Coronation Street.
8.0 World in Action.
8.30 Last of the Baskets.
9.0 Seasons of the Year, with Thora Hird, Dinah Sheridan.
10.0 News.
10.30 Name of the Game.
11.55 Ideas in Print: Janet Lacey.
ANGLIA—11.0 a.m.-3.0 p.m. Schools: 3.55 Anglia News. 4.0

All About Riding. 4.30 Romper Room. 4.55 Flipper. 5.15 Full House. 6.30 News. 6.0 About Animals. 7.00 Women Today. 7.30 Coronation Street. 8.0 World in Action. 8.30 Last of the Baskets. 9.0 Seasons of the Year. 10.0 News. 10.30 Opportunity Knocks. 11.00 Probe. 11.15 Big Question.

CHANNEL—11.0 a.m.-3.0 p.m. Schools. 4.0 Once Upon a Time. 4.10 Puffin's Birthday Greetings. 4.20 Moment of Truth. 4.30 Wopinda. 5.15 Full House. 6.30 News. 6.0 Weather. 7.00 News. 7.30 Coronation Street. 8.0 World in Action. 8.30 Last of the Baskets. 9.0 Seasons of the Year. 10.0 News. 10.30 Opportunity Knocks. 11.00 Probe. 11.15 Big Question.

SOUTHERN—11.0 a.m.-3.0 p.m. Schools. 3.55 Tomorrow's Horoscope. 4.0 Once Upon a Time. 4.10 Gus Honeybum. 4.20 Moment of Truth. 4.30 Wopinda. 5.15 Full House. 6.30 News. 6.0 Weather. 7.00 News. 7.30 Coronation Street. 8.0 World in Action. 8.30 Last of the Baskets. 9.0 Seasons of the Year. 10.0 News. 10.30 Opportunity Knocks. 11.00 Probe. 11.15 Big Question.

WEST & WALES (HTV). — 11.0 a.m.-3.0 p.m. Schools. 4.0 Tomorrow's Horoscope. 4.10 Moment of Truth. 4.20 Women Only. 4.30 Wopinda. 5.15 Full House. 6.30 News. 6.0 Report West. 6.22 Report Wales. 6.30 Opportunity Knocks. 7.30 Coronation Street. 8.0 World in Action. 8.30 Last of the Baskets. 9.0 Seasons of the Year. 10.0 News. 10.30 Opportunity Knocks. 11.00 Probe. 11.15 Big Question.

HTV WEST (As Above Except). — 4.4-6.30 p.m. Report West. 6.22-6.45 This is the West This Week.
HTV WALES.—6.15-6.22 p.m. Y Dydd.
HTV CYMRU/WALES.—6.1-6.22 p.m. Y Dydd. 6.0-8.30 Yr Wyddnos.
WESTWARD.—11.0 a.m.-3.0 p.m. Schools. 4.0 Once Upon a Time. 4.10 Gus Honeybum. 4.20 Moment of Truth. 4.30 Wopinda. 5.15 Full House. 6.30 News. 6.0 Weather. 7.00 News. 7.30 Coronation Street. 8.0 World in Action. 8.30 Last of the Baskets. 9.0 Seasons of the Year. 10.0 News. 10.30 Opportunity Knocks. 11.00 Probe. 11.15 Big Question.

YORKSHIRE.—11.0 a.m.-3.0 p.m. Schools. 3.0 Houseparty. 3.15 People to People. 3.45 Yoga for Health. 4.0 Calendar. 4.10 Gus Honeybum. 4.20 Moment of Truth. 4.30 Wopinda. 5.15 Full House. 6.30 News. 6.0 Weather. 7.00 News. 7.30 Coronation Street. 8.0 World in Action. 8.30 Last of the Baskets. 9.0 Seasons of the Year. 10.0 News. 10.30 Opportunity Knocks. 11.00 Probe. 11.15 Big Question.

RADIO

RADIO 4 330 m.; VHF
5.25 a.m. News. 6.27 Farming Week. 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 6.50 Regional News. 7.0 Today's News. 7.40 Today's Papers. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 7.50 Today's Papers. 7.55 News. 8.00 News. 8.05 News. 8.10 News. 8.15 News. 8.20 News. 8.25 News. 8.30 News. 8.35 News. 8.40 News. 8.45 News. 8.50 News. 8.55 News. 9.00 News. 9.05 News. 9.10 News. 9.15 News. 9.20 News. 9.25 News. 9.30 News. 9.35 News. 9.40 News. 9.45 News. 9.50 News. 9.55 News. 10.00 News. 10.05 News. 10.10 News. 10.15 News. 10.20 News. 10.25 News. 10.30 News. 10.35 News. 10.40 News. 10.45 News. 10.50 News. 10.55 News. 11.00 News. 11.05 News. 11.10 News. 11.15 News. 11.20 News. 11.25 News. 11.30 News. 11.35 News. 11.40 News. 11.45 News. 11.50 News. 11.55 News. 12.00 News. 12.05 News. 12.10 News. 12.15 News. 12.20 News. 12.25 News. 12.30 News. 12.35 News. 12.40 News. 12.45 News. 12.50 News. 12.55 News. 1.00 News. 1.05 News. 1.10 News. 1.15 News. 1.20 News. 1.25 News. 1.30 News. 1.35 News. 1.40 News. 1.45 News. 1.50 News. 1.55 News. 2.00 News. 2.05 News. 2.10 News. 2.15 News. 2.20 News. 2.25 News. 2.30 News. 2.35 News. 2.40 News. 2.45 News. 2.50 News. 2.55 News. 3.00 News. 3.05 News. 3.10 News. 3.15 News. 3.20 News. 3.25 News. 3.30 News. 3.35 News. 3.40 News. 3.45 News. 3.50 News. 3.55 News. 4.00 News. 4.05 News. 4.10 News. 4.15 News. 4.20 News. 4.25 News. 4.30 News. 4.35 News. 4.40 News. 4.45 News. 4.50 News. 4.55 News. 5.00 News. 5.05 News. 5.10 News. 5.15 News. 5.20 News. 5.25 News. 5.30 News. 5.35 News. 5.40 News. 5.45 News. 5.50 News. 5.55 News. 6.00 News. 6.05 News. 6.10 News. 6.15 News. 6.20 News. 6.25 News. 6.30 News. 6.35 News. 6.40 News. 6.45 News. 6.50 News. 6.55 News. 7.00 News. 7.05 News. 7.10 News. 7.15 News. 7.20 News. 7.25 News. 7.30 News. 7.35 News. 7.40 News. 7.45 News. 7.50 News. 7.55 News. 8.00 News. 8.05 News. 8.10 News. 8.15 News. 8.20 News. 8.25 News. 8.30 News. 8.35 News. 8.40 News. 8.45 News. 8.50 News. 8.55 News. 9.00 News. 9.05 News. 9.10 News. 9.15 News. 9.20 News. 9.25 News. 9.30 News. 9.35 News. 9.40 News. 9.45 News. 9.50 News. 9.55 News. 10.00 News. 10.05 News. 10.10 News. 10.15 News. 10.20 News. 10.25 News. 10.30 News. 10.35 News. 10.40 News. 10.45 News. 10.50 News. 10.55 News. 11.00 News. 11.05 News. 11.10 News. 11.15 News. 11.20 News. 11.25 News. 11.30 News. 11.35 News. 11.40 News. 11.45 News. 11.50 News. 11.55 News. 12.00 News. 12.05 News. 12.10 News. 12.15 News. 12.20 News. 12.25 News. 12.30 News. 12.35 News. 12.40 News. 12.45 News. 12.50 News. 12.55 News. 1.00 News. 1.05 News. 1.10 News. 1.15 News. 1.20 News. 1.25 News. 1.30 News. 1.35 News. 1.40 News. 1.45 News. 1.50 News. 1.55 News. 2.00 News. 2.05 News. 2.10 News. 2.15 News. 2.20 News. 2.25 News. 2.30 News. 2.35 News. 2.40 News. 2.45 News. 2.50 News. 2.55 News. 3.00 News. 3.05 News. 3.10 News. 3.15 News. 3.20 News. 3.25 News. 3.30 News. 3.35 News. 3.40 News. 3.45 News. 3.50 News. 3.55 News. 4.00 News. 4.05 News. 4.10 News. 4.15 News. 4.20 News. 4.25 News. 4.30 News. 4.35 News. 4.40 News. 4.45 News. 4.50 News. 4.55 News. 5.00 News. 5.05 News. 5.10 News. 5.15 News. 5.20 News. 5.25 News. 5.30 News. 5.35 News. 5.40 News. 5.45 News. 5.50 News. 5.55 News. 6.00 News. 6.05 News. 6.10 News. 6.15 News. 6.20 News. 6.25 News. 6.30 News. 6.35 News. 6.40 News. 6.45 News. 6.50 News. 6.55 News. 7.00 News. 7.05 News. 7.10 News. 7.15 News. 7.20 News. 7.25 News. 7.30 News. 7.35 News. 7.40 News. 7.45 News. 7.50 News. 7.55 News. 8.00 News. 8.05 News. 8.10 News. 8.15 News. 8.20 News. 8.25 News. 8.30 News. 8.35 News. 8.40 News. 8.45 News. 8.50 News. 8.55 News. 9.00 News. 9.05 News. 9.10 News. 9.15 News. 9.20 News. 9.25 News. 9.30 News. 9.35 News. 9.40 News. 9.45 News. 9.50 News. 9.55 News. 10.00 News. 10.05 News. 10.10 News. 10.15 News. 10.20 News. 10.25 News. 10.30 News. 10

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DAMAGE to the art treasures of Angkor Wat by recent shelling was far less serious than originally reported, but it did draw attention to the realistic nature of the Cambodian war. It is a struggle halfheartedly fought by a virtually medieval code of conduct, providing the least probable risk to most engaged in it, and the highest of profits to many.

Minor skirmishes at a battle scene like those at Angkor temple are magnified into major engagements by the time they are announced officially here in the capital, where a \$176-a-month officer somehow manages to own a \$30,000 Mercedes-Benz. And a French archaeologist cycles twice weekly unscathed across "no man's land" to direct and inspect restoration of the temple, because he adheres to the precepts of the three brass monkeys — to see, hear, and speak no evil — at both ends of his ride.

In the basic setting for this strange scenario, the north side is dominated by the breath-taking expanse of Angkor Wat, built by the twelfth-century Khmer King Suryavarman II. It is in the hands of North Vietnamese troops. Three miles south is Siem Reap, a city of 10,000 held by Cambodian Government forces.

Between the two is the "no man's land" with interlocking tunnels and trenches, and positions, and booby traps. This is controlled by independent indigenous Khmer (pro-Communist Cambodian) forces. The city limits of Siem Reap mark the farthest extent of the Cambodian Government's control. Beyond this the traveller, even if he is dressed in civilian clothes, is unarmed, speaks Khmer, is suspect, and in danger.

The "no man's land" that begins just outside Siem Reap in daylight appears to be much less penetrable than the "no man's land" in other regions of Cambodia. This territory and its inhabitants are administered neither by the Phnom Penh Government nor by the North Vietnamese invaders — in the sense of collecting taxes, running schools, regulating labour, and so forth — but rather by local administrations popularly elected. The majority of Cambodia's rural population live under such conditions.

The Cambodian army has three brigades occupying Siem Reap. The troops venture beyond the city limits only on rare occasions. The peasants in the countryside outside Siem

The vast temple complex at Angkor is notable for its delicate bas-relief carving. This traditional dancer — called an Aspara — survives from the twelfth century

Angkor emerges in middle of a war

From ARTHUR J. DOMMEN: Phnom Penh, June 13

Reap say they do not like the Government troops because they are less disciplined than the North Vietnamese. Therefore, the peasants were not entirely unhappy when North Vietnamese soldiers moved into the area for the first time in mid-June, 1970, and drove the Government forces back into Siem Reap, where they have remained ever since.

The villagers joined in willingly when the North Vietnamese offered them training and arms to be able to defend their villages against marauders. The Khmer villagers looked on this offer as an opportunity to persuade the North Vietnamese to evacuate their beloved temples. This was the origin of the indigenous resistance forces.

A close investigation of the Government garrison at Siem Reap, however, shows the three brigades to be seriously under strength, a factor directly related to their astounding record of military inactivity in the past year, except when they repel an occasional North Vietnamese attack on their positions.

The undermanning may partly explain the lieutenant colonel in Phnom Penh with the luxury car, and others building luxurious villas. Apparently the pay of nonexistent soldiers is being pocketed.

The forces opposing these three brigades are also less than formidable. According to some of the local Khmer resistance leaders who are in personal contact with the North Vietnamese, there are no more than 700 North Vietnamese soldiers in the region from Siem Reap west to the Thai border, and east to Kampong Thom. This is an area about 170 miles long and 70 miles wide.

Thus, the picture painted by the Government spokesmen in Phnom Penh of the Cambodian army fighting off a large-scale North Vietnamese invasion appears to be a serious distortion of reality. In the Angkor region a few North Vietnamese were enough to expel the central Government from a very large area.

The only foreigners allowed to live in "no man's land" by tacit agreement on both sides, are three Frenchmen whose work keeps them near the ancient temples. They are the archaeologists of the Ecole Française d'Extrême-Orient, which set about freeing Angkor from the stranglehold of the jungle four decades ago and which continues, with the agreement of the Cambodian Government, the slow work of restoration.

Bernard-Philippe Groslier, the present curator of Angkor, leaves the conservatory that serves as the school of the home every Tuesday and Friday, by bicycle, along a dusty path that is his prescribed itinerary to inspect the state of the monuments and the progress of workmen at the three restoration sites within the Angkor walls.

Mr. Groslier passes the trenches and mortar positions, which have been covered up and camouflaged in preparation for his passage, but politely fails to notice them. He is not permitted to venture as far as the outlying monuments of the Angkor group such as the Prang Khan and the Ta Som, whose stones are situated in the scarcely inhabited forest that may truthfully be described as North Vietnamese-controlled territory.

There is little actual fighting in the Cambodian war, except when the North Vietnamese

launch an offensive with their relatively small numbers of combat troops. And the Phnom Penh leaders feel they can call on the South Vietnamese army to retrieve any desperate situation that threatens the collapse of their regime. The present situation may be extended virtually indefinitely.

The most violent conflict at the moment appears to be the continuing one over what actually happened at Angkor Wat on February 12, the date of the shelling. On May 16, the Cambodian High Command issued a communiqué admitting that its own artillery did it while trying to hit a mortar position threatening Siem Reap. But at a Government news conference on May 27, a Vietnamese defector said the North Vietnamese did it and tried to blame the Cambodians.

There has been no reliable assessment of the damage. It has been reported that one column of the temple's south face was damaged. Should the Angkor temples be destroyed by serious fighting, however, it would represent an incalculable loss. — Los Angeles Times.



Rail strikers in France decide to stay out

From NESTA ROBERTS: Paris, June 13

The strike which, since Thursday night, has left France's railways 70 per cent paralysed, will probably continue at least until Wednesday.

Yesterday the two major unions involved, the Communist-affiliated Confederation of Labour (CGT), and the more radical, independent Federation of Democratic Trade Unions (CFDT), decided that the concessions won from the management after a nine-hour bargaining session were insufficient to justify a return to work.

Five other unions had declared in a joint statement that they considered the proposed terms satisfactory, but, collectively, they represent only 25 per cent of the railwaymen, the remaining 75 per cent belong to either the CGT or the CFDT.

Like so many recent French strikes, this one began without either notice or ostensibly a call from union headquarters. For many commuters, the first intimation that something was amiss came when they arrived at Paris suburban termini late Thursday evening only to find that the stations were deserted and the automatic ticket machines not operating.

Once the stoppage was in progress, the unions, notably the CGT, resorted to their usual practice of controlling development and entering into negotiations with the management of the state-run railways (SNCF).

The dispute has little to do with salaries as such; a compromise has already been reached about the date on which agreed increases are to be paid.

The crux of the matter is a safeguard clause in the collective agreement with the SNCF, which guarantees the railwaymen a 1 per cent increase to take effect in the month which follows a corresponding 4 per cent rise in the cost of living index.

Faced with the present upward surge of prices, the unions are, in effect, fighting to get the increase before, rather than after, the cost of living goes up. But something much more basic is in question, namely the "progress contracts" in state-run enterprises, which have been one of the principal innovations of Prime Minister Chaban-Delemas' Government.

The SNCF management contends that to meet the present claims would break the contract by increasing the total salary bill by more than the agreed 7.15 per cent.

The tortured reign of Berkeley's Chancellor

From MALCOLM DEAN: San Francisco, June 13

NEITHER students nor faculty have got what they wanted in the five-year reign of Chancellor Roger Heyns at the University of California at Berkeley, but with his imminent departure at the end of this month, both groups recognise the role he has played in calming the campus and protecting the university from the Reagan and its other vociferous critics.

For the retiring Chancellor, his most satisfying moment must have been the five-year review of the American Council of Education published last year, which, in spite of the endemic tumult and protest, put Berkeley at the top of its list of American universities, one place ahead of Harvard as "the best balanced distinguished university in the nation."

For students, there are genuine regrets about what the Free Speech Movement, which launched the protest wave here in 1964, has achieved. Two of its key goals were more intensive contact between students and faculty, and more influence in the decision-making process.

A study of the nine campuses of the University of California last year found that professors spent considerably less time with their students than was the case 10 years ago (9.3 hours a week with third and fourth-year students in 1960, 2.8 hours a week in 1969).

An examination of the structure of the university shows the change, and almost no institutional reform to provide student participation.

There have, however, been a variety of intangible gains. The President of the students' Union, admits there has been more change than could appear at first glance.

The relationship between faculty and student is much more congenial. At some levels, there are on equal terms, say between graduate students and tenured faculty. And between the highest and lowest levels, there is much more access and less alienation.

But there is still a feeling of overlessness. An Education Liberation Front was set up last year to try and raise the consciousness of powerlessness. It led the failure of four popular

teachers to obtain a renewal of their contracts as faculty. Students still have no say in the appointment of teachers. ELF failed, and the rhythm of retraction continued. Faith is at a minimum in all organisations. The notion of a community remains lost on a campus of this size — 28,000 students is too many.

Chancellor Heyns is all too aware of the criticism, but he maintains that the balance of forces controlling the university has changed considerably since the early 1960s. "The great final decision-making by students may not have enlarged very much but student influence generally is substantially greater."

As for the faculty, many were hoping the chancellor would introduce major curriculum reforms. Sociologist Martin Trow observed: "He came in to change the curriculum and the next thing he knows is that we have given him a fire-crisp and a hose as he finds himself running around putting out skirmishes." Mr. Trow is unhappy with academic developments in the past 10 years.

Mr. Trow knows what he wants: "There is too much slowness and too little challenge. We need to offer choice, but the choice should be alternative coherent programmes, and in a society which is highly permissive, it should involve pushing students into things which they do not want to do."

Chancellor Heyns's years in office have been a constant battle with Governor Reagan and a Republican State Legislature, a succession of conflicts on the campus involving anti-war demonstrations, ethnic studies, and the battle for a people's park.

He has been victim to continual interference by the Board of Regents, two major fire bombings, which destroyed an assembly hall and a reading room in the Doe Library, and, not surprisingly, a mild heart attack last year, which helped him to decide to resign.

He arrived on a campus in conflict and leaves it in the most peaceful period it has known for seven years. The most ominous threat, an exodus of its distinguished

faculty to other universities, never materialised. Since 1964, with a tenured faculty of 1,000, resignations have averaged 24 a year.

The Chancellor believes the university had to pay a high price for the confrontation. "Our inability to live according to our own rules and to resolve peacefully brought on external intervention: the 'new tactics' imperilled our autonomy, alienated the public and cost us greatly in terms of financial support."

He is convinced the period of intense confrontation is over, and that the drive of the various groups in the university — students, faculty, administrators, Regents — for more power, has resulted in some sort of accord. "We are now agreed that the best is an uneven and complicated partnership among many groups."

He would like to remove the four ex-officio members of the Board of Regents who hold elective office. Governor Reagan used the monthly Regents' meetings which are open to the press, as a platform from which he could publicly criticise the university and win votes.

The Chancellor believes one of the most immediate tasks is to rebuild public support for the university. To that end, some 275 professors have volunteered to go out and speak to local community groups.

The new Chancellor, Dr. Albert Bowker, of the City University of New York, has a reputation as a Naval administrator and a much more politically orientated man than his predecessor. Ironically, Mr. Reagan appears to be taking less interest in the university of late. He has missed the last two Regents' meetings, and has found welfare a more convenient "whipping boy" than Berkeley.

But the fact remains that he is expected to veto the recent faculty salary increase voted by the State Legislature. It will be the second year running that the Berkeley faculty has been denied a pay rise. The university, which used to be one of the top 10 as regards faculty pay scales, has already dropped from forty-third last year to sixty-third place this year.

Air conditioning: what it is and what it does.

The average man sweats off about a gallon of water in a day.

And gives off as much heat as a 100 Watt light bulb.

(These rates are far higher for people who are moving around a lot. For example, shoppers in a Summer sale.)

The heat and moisture collect in the air, making it hot, humid and uncomfortable.

When the air is hot it can't absorb all the heat from our bodies.

So we get hot.

When it's humid it won't absorb the extra moisture.

So we start to sweat.

When you've added cigarette smoke, noise and dirt, you start to see the size of the problem.

This is how air conditioning deals with it: it changes the air constantly.

The hot air is drawn out of the room and cooled.

De-humidified to take out some of the moisture.

And filtered to take out the smoke and dirt.

Then it's fed back into the room, so it's always fresh.

In a recent survey, over 95% of commercial users of air conditioning said they were satisfied the investment was worthwhile.

And that by improving conditions it reduced staff turnover and increased trade and productivity.

A lot of air conditioning comes in packaged systems which are easy to instal in existing buildings, and keep prices down.

Now you know what it is, this is what you do next.

Phone or write to Bernard Hough, The Air Conditioning Advisory Bureau, 2 Charing Cross, London. SW1A 2DR. Telephone: 01-839 7182.

He'll arrange for your Electricity Board to give you independent information and advice.

And help you to get a free estimate of the equipment you need and how much it will cost.

(If you still think the weather is the real reason for having air conditioning, here's one more fact:

The average summer relative humidity in London is higher than it is in New York.

And no one there questions the need for air conditioning.)

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AIR CONDITIONED
FOR YOUR COMFORT

The electric environment.

Test for Italy's coalition

Rome, June 13

Seven million Italians are voting today and tomorrow in regional, provincial, and city elections which are seen as a test of strength for the national coalition headed by Signor Colombo.

The voters, amounting to a fifth of the electorate are electing one regional government, 10 provincial governments, and 158 city councils. Voting in Italy ends tonight but all other elections will open again tomorrow morning.

The elections have attracted national interest and the Prime Minister has campaigned for the Christian Democrats in an effort to blunt any possible Neo-fascist or Communist gains.

Local elections rarely stir such interest but the present voting comes only one year before national elections.

In an eye-of-poll television broadcast, Signor Colombo said the elections came at one of the gravest moments in the history of the Italian Republic. He appealed to voters to reject extremism.

He said the Neo-Fascists' demands for order receded "the deadly order under which our country lost its freedom." Signor Colombo also called on voters to reject communism and "those who disseminate pessimism and lack of confidence."

Only five major cities are

among the 158 towns electing city councils and mayors but they include the key centres of Rome and Genoa. Any appreciable gain by either the Communists or the Neo-Fascists in the capital could make it virtually impossible for the coalition of Christian Democrats, Socialists, and Social Democrats to keep control of the city.

The Communists are also making a strong challenge in Genoa. The Neo-Fascists have boasted that they will score "striking successes." The first Sicilian results are not expected before tomorrow and ballots from the two-day polls elsewhere will not be counted before Tuesday.

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Paris police get tough

From NESTA ROBERTS

Paris, June 13. Police last night arrested one of the self-confessed leaders of last weekend's rioting and looting in the Latin Quarter. He has a police record, he has no political affiliations, his pseudo name runs from "Woodstock," "L'abbé," to "le Chef de Saint Michel," and he is not quite 16 years old. All of which are regarded as provoking up for the statement made by the Minister of the Interior, M. Raymond Marcellin, during Friday's debate on public order in the National Assembly, that all the evidence indicated that the police had to contend with a young delinquent who, under the cloak of political agitation, was nothing more and nothing less than a common law offender.

The Minister added that he had given orders for an intensification of police controls in the Quarter, where, during the first five months of this year, 6,513 individuals have been taken into custody for inquiries which led to proceedings in 1,218 cases.

The Minister of the Interior also announced that he intended to set up a specialised bureau, which would coordinate operations in the struggle against clandestine extremist groups. Its competence would extend not only to threats to State security, but to the activities of all extremist groups. France's myriad Leftist factions as well as the less violent far Right. Police officers specially trained in these delicate matters, would carry out inquiries under the control of magistrates.

"We are taking vigorous action against all forms of sedition," M. Marcellin added. "I say firmly that nothing like May 1968 will be repeated, for all the means put at our disposal by the law and the Constitution to prevent it will be used, and, believe me, they will be used energetically to prevent it."

M. Marcellin's new anti-extremist brainchild will fall under the "Quatrième Bureau," the Prefecture's Fourth section, responsible for inquiries into attacks on State security. In the 1930s, it had to deal with the semi-fascist leagues and local admirers of more dynamic lunatics to the other side of the Rhine and the Alps. During the Algerian war, it was at grips with both the FLN and the OAS.

A projected "peaceful demonstration" at Notre Dame this morning by Left-wing Christian Democrats in protest against sentences imposed on 13 young people arrested during an earlier demonstration at the Sacre Coeur was called off in response to an appeal by the Archbishop of Paris.

Cardinal Marty wished to avoid a confrontation between the Left-wingers and various groups of muscular traditional churchmen who threatened a counter-demonstration.

Instead, discussions were staged either side of a number of parish churches. In the place St-Germain-des-Près, these led to a brief scuffle between groups of young people.

THE Guardian on Wednesday, June 9, published an article by a Prof. Kennedy Lindsay which contained a large number of grave inaccuracies about Britain's negotiations with the European Communities.

Both the Prime Minister and the Foreign Office reacted immediately to these inaccuracies. Prof. Lindsay's article had spoken of an "ECSC attempt to have British steel production reduced by one-third" (and to show that his pen had not slipped he referred to this so-called attempt at two other points in his article). The introduction in bold type alleged that the ECSC "has been playing high politics in trying to cut down the expansion plans of the British Steel Corporation" and the headline alleged that the BSC "will be shackled if Britain joins the EEC."

As the Prime Minister clearly said in the Commons on Thursday, there have been no such attempts. At no time during the negotiations has the Community delegation, which alone negotiates for the Community, ever made, let alone communicated, any such demand. The only suggestion should be limited, or that expansion and investment in steel should be restricted.

The following sentence, from the record of the negotiating session held on May 4, 1971, puts Prof. Lindsay's allegations in the dustbin where they belong: "The Community delegation assures the United Kingdom delegation that it does not intend to call into question either the size, or the system of ownership, of the National Coal Board or the British Steel Corporation." This was indeed accurately reported in the British press on May 6.

After Mr Heath's statement, the Guardian published a leading article on Friday, June 11—claiming that "most of what Prof. Lindsay wrote was valid; on some points he seems to have been mistaken."

The fact is that most of the remainder of his article was as inaccurate as his allegations about restricting British steel production and expansion. The following points set the record straight:

1. The idea that the ECSC High Authority, or the Commission of the European Communi-

ties which replaced it in 1967, has tried to influence the distribution of steel-making capacity on political rather than economic grounds is absolutely without justification. While it is quite true that the ECSC was, in part, a political attempt to solve the German problem, it was an attempt based on equality of treatment for the member states. There has never been an attempt "to protect France and Italy from the drawing power of a European steel complex controlled from the Ruhr."

Italy needed no protection. Her output rose rapidly between 1960 and 1970, not for any political reasons, but quite simply because, as European coal and ore prices rose, it became economic to build large steelworks on the coast, using high-grade imported ore and cheap imported coke. The idea

that the Commission is trying to prevent the concentration of production in the Rhine-Ruhr area, or West Germany as a whole, is also taken apart by the facts. West Germany's crude-steel production has risen from 14 million tons in 1950 (before the Coal and Steel Community started) to 45 million tons last year. By a strange coincidence, this is just the figure which, according to Prof. Lindsay, the Commission is supposed to have rejected for Britain's steel capacity—in 1980.

A moment's reflection would indeed make it obvious that the European Community would not last for a moment if it tried to treat one or other of the member countries in the manifestly unjust way that the allegation of political interference would imply.

2. The anti-trust policy of the

High Authority and later the Commission has had nothing to do with preventing concentration of production "in a single area." That is not its task, which is (Article 66 of the ECSC Treaty) to ensure that merger projects submitted for its authorisation do not give the firms concerned power "to fix prices, control or restrict production or distribution, or hamper the maintenance of effective competition, on an important part of the market for the products concerned." This is sound basic anti-monopoly policy, by any standards.

3. Prof. Lindsay talks of the "ECSC master plan." This is a figment of his imagination. The ECSC has no "master plan," nor are there any production maxima recommended to individual producers, as alleged in the leading article of June 11. This confused the purely ad-

visory, non-mandatory ECSC general objectives for steel—which give an overall picture of the amount of steel and rolled products likely to be needed by the Community over the following five years, and the steps needed on the part of producers to ensure the necessary production capacity—with the criteria for size of output used in considering applications for mergers. These criteria change with the technical requirements for optimum size of plant.

4. There is no question, as Prof. Lindsay alleges, of the Community sticking to criteria which would mean expensive steel. In any case, it is not the size of firm which determines whether steel is produced economically, but the size of plant. The Commission's criteria have always permitted, and will always permit, the optimum size of plant, at a price which is as cheap as possible.

5. The Guardian leading article made great play of the Community's power to control steel prices. The Community

can fix maximum or minimum prices for steel, in closely defined circumstances such as acute shortage or a glut which threatens to send prices rocking or plummeting. But, in five years, and the steps needed to ensure the necessary production capacity—with the criteria for size of output used in considering applications for mergers. These criteria change with the technical requirements for optimum size of plant.

6. The same leading article said the ECSC's powers "to raise—and in some cases to direct—the level of investment and output are considerable." The ECSC has no powers at all to direct the level of investment and output are considerable. The ECSC has no powers at all to direct the level of investment and output are considerable.

It would have been more accurate to have said of Prof. Lindsay's article: "Most of what he wrote was mistaken on some (but not many) points. It seems to have been valid," would, of course, be improper for me to sum it up, as a British Steel Corporation official did, as a "load of tosh."

Herr Ulbricht in the seat of honour

By JONATHAN STEEL

AN unprecedented event will take place in East Berlin this morning. An East European Communist party will open its four-yearly Congress with a retired First Secretary in the place of honour. Walter Ulbricht, the man whom the West has loved to hate, will take his place in the new office of chairman of the Socialist Unity Party, the first East European leader to retire rather than be retired from office.

The German Democratic Republic, now twenty-one years old, has always been a confusing paradox. The only country in the East which preserves the grim-looking military parade on May Day, it was the only one which went through the 1950s without the fiasco of trumped-up trials and purges. Ruined by war and ravaged by Stalin's reparations, it is now by far the most prosperous place in Eastern Europe. Governed, its enemies say, by the most unpopular regime in Eastern Europe, it has one of the largest Communist parties in the world. Almost two million of its 17 million people carry the party card.

Now with Herr Ulbricht's resignation last month at the venerable age of 71, the party which meets today for its Congress has lost a leader who was a contemporary of Lenin's. In his place has come Erich Honecker, himself a paradoxical precedent-setter, the first East European security chief to become a party first secretary.

Although the congress is

sure to continue the policies that Herr Ulbricht pursued, Herr Honecker has already moved fast in the five weeks since he took over to put his own men into the key positions. In some ways as a result of Herr Ulbricht's long tenure of power East Germany is now still one generation behind the rest of Eastern Europe. Like Herr Honecker, the majority of the politburo still come from the pre-war generation which spent the war in refuge in the Soviet Union, or in Nazi camps.

The "rule generation," those who joined the party after the war and are now in their mid-forties, are currently coming to power in Poland, and have been there for some years in Rumania. (In Czechoslovakia they came in 1968, and have since been purged.)

In East Germany their time is approaching now and the interesting thing over the next few years will be to see whether this new post-Stalin generation will be different from their contemporaries in the rest of Eastern Europe. As students and young people at the height of the Cold War in its most exposed corner in a divided Germany perhaps they will be tougher. This after all is the elite which chose not to go West. Their colleagues in Hungary and Poland had no choice.

Since his takeover in May he has promoted several of his key supporters. Horst Sindermann, party secretary in Halle, has become a deputy prime minister. Paul Verner, Honecker's old duties in charge of internal security. Both were members of the apparatus of the Communist Youth Organisation which Herr Honecker used to run. Other recent changes of leadership at the regional level have taken place, putting four of the 14 district secretaries (from Berlin, Halle, Leipzig, and Frankfurt) in the hands of former youth officials. At a lower level elections last month to area committees resulted in several economic officials being dropped.

The main reason for that was probably disappointment over a slight shortfall in the Five Year Plan. Two bad winters in 1969 and 1970 did not help, but some targets were unrealistic and there were complaints recently that some officials were driving people too hard in an attempt to catch up.

The new Five Year Plan presented to the central committee last month foresees a marginally slower rate of growth of industrial production, of productivity and of household consumption. But disposable income is planned to go up by 21.23 per cent, and housing is expected to expand from a total of 365,000 new flats in the last five years to 500,000 in the next. The GDR is one of East Europe's main suppliers of prefabricated building kits, but its own housing problem remains substantial. This week's Congress will ratify the directive of the new plan, as well electing a new Central Committee. Herr Honecker will be endorsed as first secretary of the party.

In Memoriam
WOOD, H. K. P. (Bouffant)—A woman, 70, died on June 12, 1971, at her home, 10, St. James's Place, London. She was the wife of the late Mr. H. K. P. Wood, and the mother of Mr. and Mrs. J. K. P. Wood. Her funeral will be held on June 15, 1971, at 11.30 a.m. at St. James's Church, London. Burial in the family vault.

Memorial Service
HOWARD—A Memorial Service will be held for Sir ARTHUR HOWARD, 80, on June 15, 1971, at 11.30 a.m. at St. James's Church, London. The service will be held in the presence of the Rev. Canon J. H. Howard, Rector of St. James's Church, and the Rev. Canon J. H. Howard, Rector of St. James's Church. Burial in the family vault.

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Tricia's wedding held up

TRICIA NIXON and her husband, Edward Finch Cox, walking arm-in-arm on Saturday after their wedding in the White House rose garden.

The ceremony took place in a slight drizzle which delayed the start for 30 minutes. Dr Billy Graham, a guest, said: "I prayed the showers would hold back until after the ceremony. It proves the Lord rules the weather, not me."

The 400 present were mostly from wealthy and aristocratic families from New York and California. There were almost no political figures, except President Nixon's Cabinet Ministers, and no foreign dignitaries or diplomats except the dean of the diplomatic corps, Nicaragua's Ambassador, Guillermo Sevilla-Sacasa.

A White House spokesman said it was a "non-political wedding" and that feelings would have been hurt if some members of the Senate and House of Representatives had been invited and others left out.

The guests included J. Edgar Hoover, director of the FBI, Mrs. Mamie Eisenhower, Chief Justice Warren Burger, and Mrs. Lynda Lauch and Mrs. Lucie Nugent, daughters of President Johnson, who were both married while he occupied the White House.

Mrs. Robb was one of two of the seven previous White House brides present, the other being Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth, aged 87, who was married in 1906. Mrs. Longworth, daughter of President Theodore Roosevelt, said the wedding was not anything like her own 65 years ago.

"Mine was 20 years before Hollywood. This was quite a production," she said. But she also said she found the ceremony charming and that "it could not have been prettier." — Reuter.

FDP rebel founds nationalist party

From NORMAN CROSSLAND: Bonn, June 13

A new political party, the Deutsche Union was founded in Dusseldorf this weekend. Describing itself as representing the patriotic Centre, it aims to rally the "freedom-loving national forces of the German people" and to pursue "forward-looking constructive policies."

Its chairman is Herr Siegfried Zoglmann, one of the three deputies of the Free Democratic Party who crossed the floor of the Bundestag last year in protest against the FDP's course under the leadership of the Foreign Minister, Herr Scheel. The defections reduced the parliamentary majority of Herr Brandt's Government from 12 to 6.

Before leaving the FDP, Herr Zoglmann had formed a splinter group of Right-wingers in North Rhine-Westphalia, known as National Liberal Action. The Deutsche Union has much in common with the National Democratic Party, except that the DU looks outwardly slightly more respectable.

He called on all nationalists, liberals, conservatives, and Social Democrats to stand up for freedom, justice, and order, and so to create a life of decency, dignity, and security.

Scandal over £4 M

From STANLEY UYS: Cape Town, June 13

South Africa's parliamentary Opposition will demand the dismissal of the Minister of Agriculture tomorrow during a debate on the Agglott scandal, probably the biggest financial scandal involving Government officials in the country's history.

Mr Joseph Agglott received a cheque for £3,375,000 from the State for land for which he had paid less than £90,000 with improvements. The sale was concluded and the cheque paid out without the responsible Minister being aware of it, according to the Minister's own statement.

The Minister, Senator Dirkie Uys, disclosed in Parliament on Friday that he had delegated

Brandt for talks with Nixon

From JOE ALEX MORRIS: Bonn, June 13

Chancellor Brandt left West Germany yesterday on a trip to the United States which comes as the two allies face increasing political and economic strains.

The sticking points between Bonn and Washington include the size of German contributions to US troop costs in Germany, the difficult Berlin negotiations, and the latest Soviet proposals to reduce military forces in Europe.

The offset agreement on troop costs runs out this month, and there is a reported \$285 million gap between the German offer and American demands. Before leaving Bonn, Brandt said he expected no real difficulties on this matter which has been exacerbated by the Germans' present economy measures.

Differences exist over the course of the Berlin talks, but coordination is so close that the Chancellor does not expect it to become a major talking point. He emphasised that the most

important topic will be relations with European Economic Community. The US complained about discriminatory EEC practices, particularly over agricultural imports.

The latest Soviet talk about reducing forces has worried Germans, who at first saw it as an effort to sabotage the Berlin talks. The NATO conference in Lisbon assuaged their fears but there is still some concern that the US will go ahead with unilateral talks with the Russians without taking a consideration of the interests of her NATO partners.

Herr Brandt's ostensible reason for the visit is to get a honorary degree from Y University. Even this could, sticky, some persons at Y, are on strike and they have asked the Chancellor not to break their picket lines.

Herr Brandt plans to spend a few days in Jamaica, on 11 way to the US where he will also have talks with UN Secretary-General, Los Angeles Times.

PERSONAL

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CORRECTION
The City of Liverpool Corporation wishes to correct an error which appeared in its advertisement in the Guardian feature on Liverpool on Wednesday June 9, 1971.

The contractors for the second Mersey Tunnel are: **NUTTALL ATKINSON & COMPANY** and also as stated in the advertisement, Messrs. Redgrave Ltd. (who were responsible for the Liverpool approach road and the City Corporation applied to the contractors and not any other parties who may have been embarrassed by this mistake).

CITY OF MANCHESTER EDUCATION COMMITTEE
EDUCATION CENTRE
507 Cheetham Hill Road, Manchester, M8 3JL
Telephone: 725 2541-2
A Programme of Studies and Displays at the Centre on Wednesday June 23, 2-4 p.m. and 5-8 p.m. Programme may be obtained from the Registrar. Admission free.

PORT OF MANCHESTER
The Manchester Ship Canal Company will increase the canal toll, wharves and ship dues on July 1, 1971. The rates which include canal toll will also go up. Particulars of the revised charges will be issued shortly.
N. A. H. COLLINGS, Secretary.
Ship Canal House, King Street, Manchester, M

HOME NEWS

Folk mass priest will marry after leaving ministry

By DENNIS BARKER

Father Kenneth Allan, the priest who introduced a folk mass choir to his parish at Coulsdon, Surrey, is leaving the priesthood to get married. He announced his decision at all masses at St Aidan's yesterday, without mentioning whom he intended to marry.

Father Allan, aged 52, who has been at Coulsdon for 10 years, said he had been moving towards the decision to leave the ministry for three years. During this time, his view of the priesthood had changed greatly.

Tenants or talk Nixon out

By our Correspondent

IRIS: Bonn, June 11. In the middle of Castle Street, Bonn, Germany, a six-foot wire fence separates private houses from council homes.

The reason, say most of the 450 residents who built it, is that council tenants could claim damages if they fell on the fence.

The fence was erected by the Bonn City Council as a result of a decision by the German Federal Court.

We are responsible for the fence, the Bonn City Council said. It was erected to prevent a woman from falling over the fence and into a car.

Another private resident was killed by a car. The council said it was not going to pay the damages.

The council tenants say they are not responsible for the fence. They say it is a snobbery fence. They don't want council tenants coming through.

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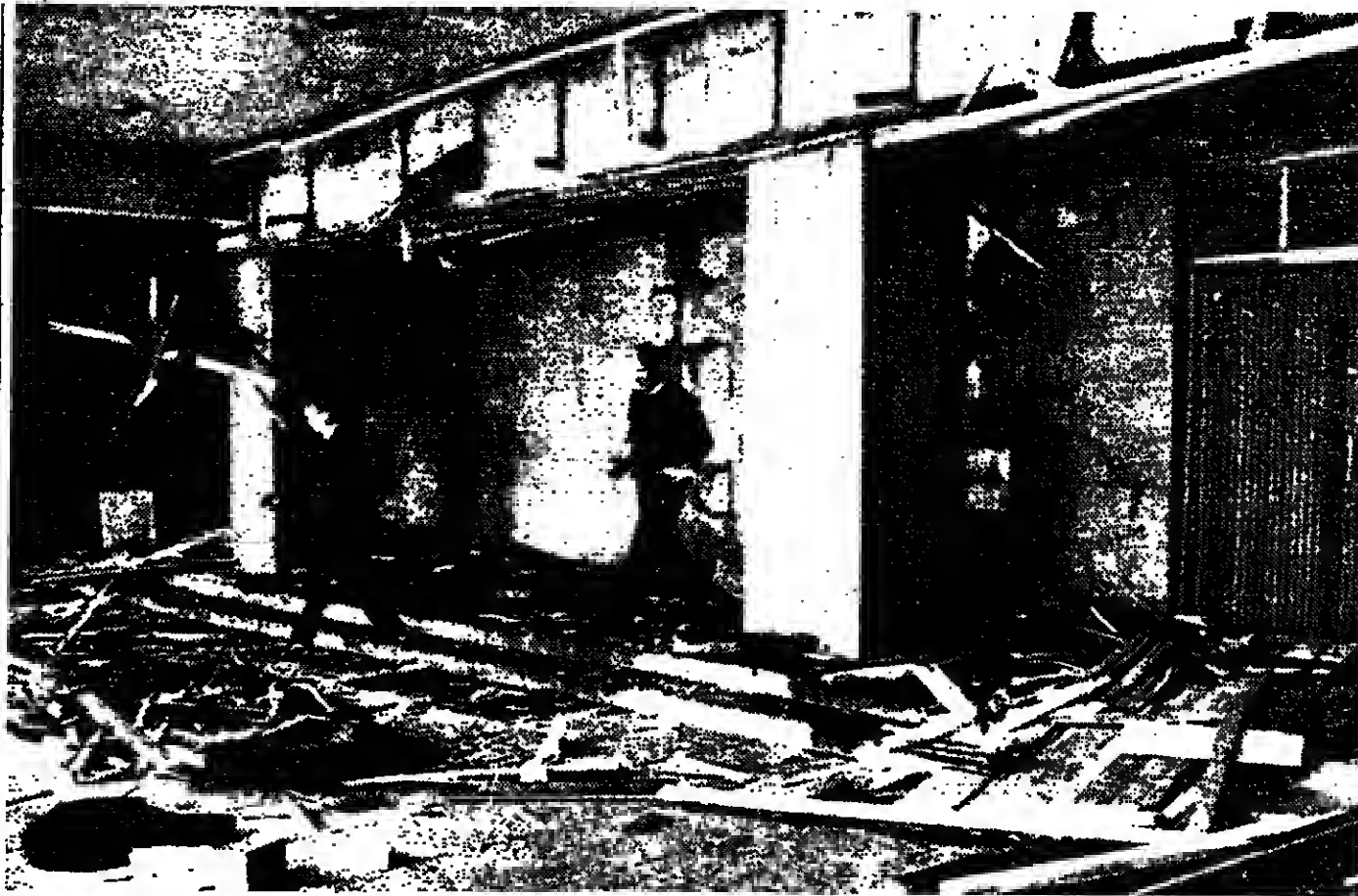
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The damage at the Belfast College of Art: the explosion, on Saturday, happened minutes after the adjoining education offices were also bombed. The students' annual diploma exhibition was to open today.

200 to boycott annexe lectures

By DEREK BROWN

Two hundred students will boycott lectures at a Leeds college annexe from today in protest against what they call "intolerable conditions" in the Victorian building. They claim that staff and students at the Kitson College of engineering and science annexe in South Accommodation Road, Hunslet, have to use facilities virtually unaltered since the nineteenth century as a primary school.

Mr. Brendan Rumbold, aged 19, joint-president of the students' union, said at the weekend that the building was so decrepit that a student had fallen through the floor during lectures and others had been hit on the head by plaster dropping from the ceiling.

He said the building would not be allowed to function as a primary school, but it appeared to be acceptable as a college of further education. "We would challenge the city authorities to find a building inhabited by human beings which is as unfit for human habitation as this building," he said.

The annexe, which houses the college's electrical crafts department, was taken over six years ago as temporary accommodation. Leeds education department plans to move students to another temporary building in September and is negotiating for a permanent home for the department near the main college premises in the city centre.

Mr. Rumbold said the new temporary building was only "slightly better than the existing one."

A spokesman for the Leeds education department said that money was available to buy and adapt a new building, but negotiations had been held up by the death of the estate agent concerned. The new building could not be ready in time for the next academic year, so the students would be moved to another temporary building.

Threat of cod war

By our Correspondent

Iceland wants a 50-mile fishing limit and has sent its proposals to the United Nations. This might make cod an expensive food in Britain and could cause widespread unemployment in the British fishing industry.

Increasing the present 12-mile limit would cover the whole of the Icelandic continental shelf — the world's richest fishing grounds. This threatens a return to the hither "cod war" of the 1950s in which trawlers from Grimsby, Hull, and Fleetwood were protected by British gunboats.

Mr. F. Huntley Woodcock, fisheries attaché to the Icelandic Embassy in London, confirmed yesterday that the proposals had been made. "They are aimed at fish conservation and there will be no sudden unilateral extensions of the limits. It is a proposal open to discussion by all European nations, but someone must take the lead on conserving fish stocks otherwise the seas will be fished out."

"You have only to look at the size of fish and catches at Grimsby to see this. Whatever is decided, Icelandic trawlers would be party to it."

Mr. William Letten, president of the Grimsby fishing vessel owners' association, described the 50-mile limit as disastrous for British fishing. "It happens."

Mr. Jack Evans, president of the group of 250 Grimsby skippers and mates, said: "You can say we will fight this tooth and nail. Seventy-five per cent of the best fish comes from Iceland. We shall be meeting and will doubtless make representations to the Government."

Mr. Barry Cooper, fishing officer of the Transport Workers' Union at Grimsby, said: "The whole resources of the union will be thrown against this proposal."

Grimsby already has a 6.1 per cent unemployment rate, and in Hull and Fleetwood, also, huge unemployment could follow. move which would, according to Mr. Evans, kill the British fishing industry.

Iceland increased its limits to 12 miles 10 years ago. Britain fought the proposals and had trawlers escorted up to six miles off the Icelandic coast. There were many incidents where trawlers were fired on by Icelandic coastguard ships and Catalina flying boats.

Britain finally gave in after Iceland threatened to withdraw from NATO. This would have meant losing Keflavik airbase, manned by NATO and called "Gibraltar of the North."

Mr. Jimmy Colman, aged 92, has stood down from Aldborough parish council, Norfolk, after 49 years to "give a younger man a chance."

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Water could be cut off in drought-hit villages

The North Devon Water Board, whose 100,000 consumers face severe rationing, has been given permission by the Department of the Environment to cut off household supplies and provide water from pipes in the streets in 250 villages and towns. The emergency powers can be used "only as a last resort."

Mr. Eldon Griffiths, the Under-Secretary of State at the department, met river authority officials, water board members, farmers, and preservationists in Exeter yesterday to discuss future water supplies for Devon, Plymouth and Cornwall. He will tour potential reservoir sites in the two counties by helicopter today.

The Department of the Environment has recommended that the board organise a door-to-door leaflet campaign to urge care in the use of water. Only hospitals, intensive farming units, milk bottling plants, public lavatories, and people using kidney machines in the area will not be affected by rationing. Recent heavy rain after a drought of seven weeks has only temporarily relieved the situation, and the board's new reservoir at Meldon in Dartmoor national park, will not be ready until next year.

Mr. Mike Banks, a Devon county councillor, has asked for special meetings to be held between the counties involved. A massive effort may be required of Devon County Council to help alleviate hardship, and various officials will have to make decisions which could break a business or throw a man out of employment," he said yesterday.

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Welsh form own TUC in struggle

By our own Reporter

The Welsh Nationalists formed their own TUC on Saturday to "fight it out" with Labour for the leadership of the trade unions in Wales.

The Plaid Cymru Trade Unions Organisation held its first meeting at Newtown, Montgomeryshire, and was urged to work with Labour Party members and Communists who shared its aims.

But leaders of the nationalist party and the new organisation rejected this policy, and there was no support for a proposal that the organisation should work towards independent trade unions in Wales.

Dr. Phil Williams, chairman of the party, said: "A separate union in South Wales has always been regarded as a seal union. Separate unions should show our interests to be purely partisan and not for the benefit of members of the trade union."

"We are not intending to divide the unions, but we are going to fight it out with the Labour Party for the leadership of unions in Wales."

Bournemouth Council, which disagrees with the Government plan to merge it with Dorset, is today seeding 36 households to push a full colour, four-page broad sheet through 61,000 letter boxes.

On the back is a reply-paid, cut-out coupon for people to say if they are for or against the plan. The results will be sent to the town's two MPs, who favour the merger.

The sheet points out that local ratepayers would meet more than a third of the costs of the new area, and yet have only a quarter of the "say" in running affairs. As an example, it quotes the effect of the recent merger between the two areas: police forces. The cost of these services has risen by 81 per cent.

It also claims that the merger could lead to less help for old people, higher bus fares and rates, and the end of the town's education services and of arrangements to help the homeless.

Aeronautics specialists from the Department of Trade yesterday started piecing together the wreckage of a plane which disintegrated over Redditch, Worcestershire, on Saturday night, killing four people. The searchers found fragments from the four-seater Piper Comanche strewn over a mile.

Police had earlier called off a search for the four-year-old daughter of one of the victims, Mrs. Roberta Hoggarth. It was learned that the girl had stayed behind with her father at Birmingham Airport.

Mrs. Hoggarth, aged 28, of Arley Road, Solihull, died with two other passengers, Dr. John Bent, of Vicarage Lane, Water Orton, near Birmingham, and Mr. Thomas Evans, of Barn Green, near Redditch. The pilot, Mr. Brian Amesbury, of Barn Lane, Solihull, was also killed.

The plane, a private craft, left Birmingham on Saturday night for a 90-minute test flight. It crashed 15 minutes later.

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Charge for ramblers urged

By our Correspondent

A suggestion that ramblers and climbers should be compelled to pay for their pleasures was made on Saturday by Mr. Rhys Edwards, Information Officer for the Snowdonia Park Joint Advisory Committee. In a report for consideration at the committee's next meeting, he asks that the Countryside Commission should be urged to consider pressing for legislation to that end.

Mr. Edwards said that most recreation groups paid quite readily for facilities needed for their sports. For some reason, a major recreation group in Snowdonia did not pay anything for the privilege of climbing some of the finest routes in the world.

In fact, he said, it was often the tenant farmer who paid for his land; for the repairs to walls and fences; for the costs of rounding up strays when gates were left open; and for losses to live-stock caused by the dogs which climbers brought with them.

Local authorities had to pay for the police, ambulance, and hospital services required when accidents occurred; and the National Park authorities had to pay for warden services, car parks, and laybys in climbing areas, and were expected to provide tented camping facilities and lavatories.

Climbers did not seem to be an under-privileged group. "Is it not time?" he asked, "that thought was given as to how climbers could contribute directly to pay for the facilities they need for a proper enjoyment of their sport? The difficulties do not seem insuperable."

Most of the climbing areas in Snowdonia were owned by the National Trust or by the State.

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In attractive plain colours. Dozens from which to choose. For Personal Shopping only. A few examples:

"Glendonald" All Wool Pile	Broadkinky 80% Wool, 20% Nylon
15'x9' RED Today's Value £32.40	9'x9' RED Today's Value £24.96
12'x12' SEAWED Today's Value £37.92	12'x12' SEAWED Today's Value £27.45
15'x9' RED Today's Value £32.40	12'x12' SEAWED Today's Value £27.45
12'x12' SEAWED Today's Value £37.92	15'x12' BLUE Today's Value £60.60

LUXURIOUS TERYLENE SLEEPING BAGS

FREE! SUMMER BARGAIN CATALOGUE

Today's value £3.97

GAMAGES PRICE £3.97

Healthy Fun for the Children! PADDLING POOL

PEK447. Twin tyre type. Inflatable. Strong material. In gay contrasting colours. Approx. 100cm x 100cm. Suitable for all ages. At this low price, so be early, while stocks last.

Post & Pkg. 25p. **GAMAGES PRICE £1.50**

Black & Decker 1971 MAINS ELECTRIC 12in. 'LAWNDERETTE' MOWER

PE4447. Rear Roller imparts covered stripe effect to lawn. Convenient switch in handle. Simple cutting height adjustment. Durable. Limited and. 200/250W AC. 110V/120V. 11A/15A. **GAMAGES PRICE £9.50**

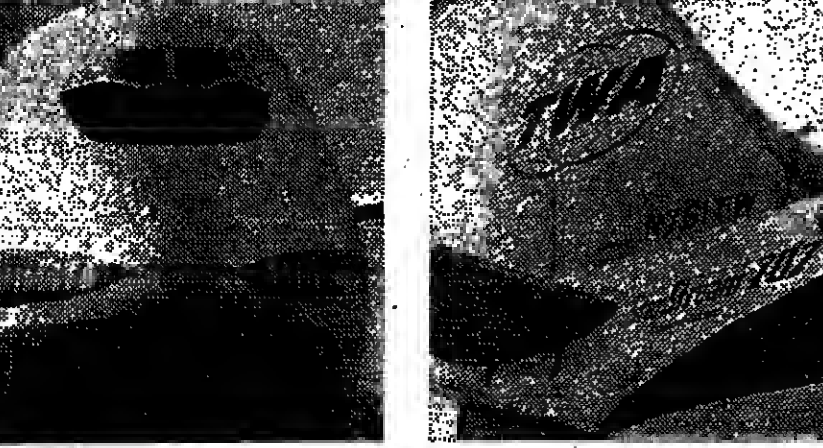
Only £11.6 Dep. with order £1.16 (Total £12.76)

PE4450. Alternative model with fixed wheels. ONLY £7.60.

Part Crr. 50p O.B. (N.T.N.). 50W. length 2-core cable £1 extra.

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ADOLPH (1936 7911). 6.15 & 8.40.
London's Great Stage Spectacular
"MEET ME IN LONDON"
A TV's Fabulous 50 Years of
the YOUNG GENERATION
Last Week. Must EHO June 19.

ALDOVYCN 856 6404
RSC's 1971 London Season:
Hans Pinner's new play

OLD TIMES
Today & Tomorrow 8.0 Sat. 5 & 8.
June 13-14. 8.15 in A at
Rural-urban. 8.15 in A at
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM
11.45 & 1.30. June 17-18. 7.30.
June 24, 25, 26 in A at 8.0

AMBAASADORS (101-136 1171). Ev. 8.0.
Sat. 8.0. Mat. 2.45. Ev. 8.0.
The MOUTRIE
NINETEEN BREATH-taking YEAR

APOLLO 157 2631. Ev. 8.0. Sat. 8.0.
Sun. 8.0. Mat. 2.45. Ev. 8.0.
FANTASY PLAY IN TOWN. 7.30. 8.0.
FORGET-ME-NOT-LANE
By PETER NICHOLS

ARTS. 856 3334. Ev. 8.0. Sat. 8.0.
Sun. 8.0. Mat. 2.45. Ev. 8.0.
ALBERT & VIRGINIA
"Continuously & hilariously." O. T. M.
"Mounting suspense." O. M.

ASHGROVE. 856 9291.
Until June 19. 7.45. Sat. 8.0.
Bill Marnette. 19. 7.45. Sat. 8.0.
Alan Curtis. 19. 7.45. Sat. 8.0.
The GHOST TRAIN
The comedy thriller by Arnold Ridley

CAMBRIDGE 157 0001. Ev. 8.0.
Sat. 8.0. Mat. 2.45. Ev. 8.0.
INGRID BERGMAN
JOSS ACKLAND
and ANNETH WILLIAMS
in CAPTAIN JACKARASS
CONVERSATION
Last 7 weeks. 7.30. 8.0.

GOCHITT. 157 2907. 7.30. 8.0.
17-19 June. 7.30. 8.0. 17-19 June.
TIDY. 17-19 June. 7.30. 8.0. 17-19 June.
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COMEDY 1930 2571. Ev. 8.0. Sat. 8.0.
Sun. 8.0. Mat. 2.45. Ev. 8.0.
There's a Girl in My Soup
LONGEST RUNNING COMEDY
HIT OF THE TIME

CRITICISM 1930 3214. Men. to Thur.
Fri. 3 & 8.30. Sat. 3 & 8.0. Over
the top. 19. 7.45. Sat. 8.0.
Circle at 19. 7.45. Sat. 8.0.
Production of David Mervin's Comedy
After HARRY GERTY

DRURY LANE. 1934 8101.
Ev. 8.0. Sat. 8.0. Mat. 2.45. Ev. 8.0.
"A HUMPHRIES MUSICAL." O. T. M.
"HUGELY ENJOYABLE." Times

DUCHES 1934 8231. Ev. 8.0.
Sat. 8.0. Mat. 2.45. Ev. 8.0.
Tommy's SUPER SEX SHOW.
THE ORQUEST SHOW IN TOWN
"It's a bit like the 1940s."

DUNE OF DORRIS. 1934 8121.
Ev. 8.0. Sat. 8.0. Mat. 2.45. Ev. 8.0.
"A HUMPHRIES MUSICAL." O. T. M.
"HUGELY ENJOYABLE." Times

THE JOCKEY CLUB STAKES
An evening of gorgeous looking.
FORTUNE 1934 8231. Ev. 8.0.
Sat. 8.0. Mat. 2.45. Ev. 8.0.

THE FOURSE
UNINHIBITED. 1934 8121.
Ev. 8.0. Sat. 8.0. Mat. 2.45. Ev. 8.0.
"A HUMPHRIES MUSICAL." O. T. M.
"HUGELY ENJOYABLE." Times

CONCERTS
Wednesday, 16 June, 7.45 p.m.

FAIRFIELD HALLS
CROYDON
Special Repeat Performance
TRINITY BOYS CHOIR
A programme of music, including the new set opera
set in the 17th Century

THE BUZ-GLOAK CHILD
Music by TIM HODGES. Lyrics by PETER SMITH
Musical Director: DAVID SQUIRE
Special appeal for the Buz-Gloak Child
Wp. 50p. 40p. Reduction of 10p per seat for children.

LONDON MOZART PLAYERS
KARYN BLECH Conductor
HARRY WHA CHUNG Violin
MOZART Overture. 19. 7.45.
BEETHOVEN Concerto. 20. 8.00.
MOZART Adagio for Strings. 21. 8.00.
MOZART Symphony. 22. 8.00.

CINEMAS
ABC 1. Shaftesbury Avenue (156 8801).
Dustin Hoffman in LITTLE BIG MAN
(A1) 10.40. 12.15. 2.15. 4.15. 6.15.
5 p.m. & 8.15. Sun. 11.15. 1.15. 3.15.

ABC 2. Shaftesbury Avenue (156 8801).
WUTHERING HEIGHTS (A1) 2 p.m.
5 p.m. & 8.15. Sun. 11.15. 1.15. 3.15.

ACADEMY DNE 137 0911. Jane
Asher. Muller. Hume. Diana Pugh.
Bronze. Victoria. 19. 7.45. Sat. 8.0.
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Bronze. Victoria. 19. 7.45. Sat. 8.0.
20. 8.0. 21. 8.0. 22. 8.0. 23. 8.0.

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20. 8.0. 21. 8.0. 22. 8.0. 23. 8.0.

THEATRES

GARRICK. 356 4601. Mr. to Th. 8.0.
Friday & Saturday at 5.30 & 8.30.
Sun. 8.30. 11.45. 1.30. 3.15. 5.00.
NILARIUS SEX COMEDY
DON'T START WITHOUT ME

GLOBE 137 1591. 7.30. Mat. Sat. 3.
ALAN BADEL as KEAN
A comedy by Pauline Stirling
HARRISON COMEDY. 4.15. 5.30. 6.45.

HAYMARKET 1930 9832. Ev. 8.0.
Sat. 8.0. Mat. 2.45. Ev. 8.0.
GLADYS COOPER
SAM GREENWOOD
MICHAEL GOODLIFE
PETER SAVILE

THE CHALK GARDEN
NINETEEN BREATH-taking YEAR

HER MAJESTY'S (1930 6000). 7.30.
(Mat. Sat. 2.45. Ev. 8.0. 8.30. 11.45. 1.30. 3.15. 5.00.)
SARAH MARTIN in
FIDDLER ON THE ROOF
also starring Sam. 5.15. 7.30. 9.15.

HICKMAD. 157 2631. Ev. 8.0. Sat. 8.0.
Sun. 8.0. Mat. 2.45. Ev. 8.0.
ALBERT & VIRGINIA
"Continuously & hilariously." O. T. M.
"Mounting suspense." O. M.

ASHGROVE. 856 9291.
Until June 19. 7.45. Sat. 8.0.
Bill Marnette. 19. 7.45. Sat. 8.0.
Alan Curtis. 19. 7.45. Sat. 8.0.
The GHOST TRAIN
The comedy thriller by Arnold Ridley

CAMBRIDGE 157 0001. Ev. 8.0.
Sat. 8.0. Mat. 2.45. Ev. 8.0.
INGRID BERGMAN
JOSS ACKLAND
and ANNETH WILLIAMS
in CAPTAIN JACKARASS
CONVERSATION
Last 7 weeks. 7.30. 8.0.

GOCHITT. 157 2907. 7.30. 8.0.
17-19 June. 7.30. 8.0. 17-19 June.
TIDY. 17-19 June. 7.30. 8.0. 17-19 June.
TIDY. 17-19 June. 7.30. 8.0. 17-19 June.

COMEDY 1930 2571. Ev. 8.0. Sat. 8.0.
Sun. 8.0. Mat. 2.45. Ev. 8.0.
There's a Girl in My Soup
LONGEST RUNNING COMEDY
HIT OF THE TIME

CRITICISM 1930 3214. Men. to Thur.
Fri. 3 & 8.30. Sat. 3 & 8.0. Over
the top. 19. 7.45. Sat. 8.0.
Circle at 19. 7.45. Sat. 8.0.
Production of David Mervin's Comedy
After HARRY GERTY

DRURY LANE. 1934 8101.
Ev. 8.0. Sat. 8.0. Mat. 2.45. Ev. 8.0.
"A HUMPHRIES MUSICAL." O. T. M.
"HUGELY ENJOYABLE." Times

DUCHES 1934 8231. Ev. 8.0.
Sat. 8.0. Mat. 2.45. Ev. 8.0.
Tommy's SUPER SEX SHOW.
THE ORQUEST SHOW IN TOWN
"It's a bit like the 1940s."

DUNE OF DORRIS. 1934 8121.
Ev. 8.0. Sat. 8.0. Mat. 2.45. Ev. 8.0.
"A HUMPHRIES MUSICAL." O. T. M.
"HUGELY ENJOYABLE." Times

THE JOCKEY CLUB STAKES
An evening of gorgeous looking.
FORTUNE 1934 8231. Ev. 8.0.
Sat. 8.0. Mat. 2.45. Ev. 8.0.

THE FOURSE
UNINHIBITED. 1934 8121.
Ev. 8.0. Sat. 8.0. Mat. 2.45. Ev. 8.0.
"A HUMPHRIES MUSICAL." O. T. M.
"HUGELY ENJOYABLE." Times

CONCERTS
Wednesday, 16 June, 7.45 p.m.

FAIRFIELD HALLS
CROYDON
Special Repeat Performance
TRINITY BOYS CHOIR
A programme of music, including the new set opera
set in the 17th Century

THE BUZ-GLOAK CHILD
Music by TIM HODGES. Lyrics by PETER SMITH
Musical Director: DAVID SQUIRE
Special appeal for the Buz-Gloak Child
Wp. 50p. 40p. Reduction of 10p per seat for children.

LONDON MOZART PLAYERS
KARYN BLECH Conductor
HARRY WHA CHUNG Violin
MOZART Overture. 19. 7.45.
BEETHOVEN Concerto. 20. 8.00.
MOZART Adagio for Strings. 21. 8.00.
MOZART Symphony. 22. 8.00.

CINEMAS
ABC 1. Shaftesbury Avenue (156 8801).
Dustin Hoffman in LITTLE BIG MAN
(A1) 10.40. 12.15. 2.15. 4.15. 6.15.
5 p.m. & 8.15. Sun. 11.15. 1.15. 3.15.

ABC 2. Shaftesbury Avenue (156 8801).
WUTHERING HEIGHTS (A1) 2 p.m.
5 p.m. & 8.15. Sun. 11.15. 1.15. 3.15.

ACADEMY DNE 137 0911. Jane
Asher. Muller. Hume. Diana Pugh.
Bronze. Victoria. 19. 7.45. Sat. 8.0.
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Bron

Everybody 'on drugs in 10 years'

A group of scientists claims that, if the present trend continues, within the next decade almost every person in the developed countries will be on daily drugs—because he is overanxious, overweight, overindulgent, in the case of the Pill, because of fears of overpopulation.

He is already consuming ever increasing numbers of food additives and food substitutes. The long-term effect of all these, particularly on the cells of vital organs, are not known, they say.

The group, which includes two Nobel Prize winners, is making an appeal for help in stopping man from slowly poisoning himself with food additives and nonessential medicines. It is asking scientists in all countries to tackle man's 'internal pollution'.

The instigator of the appeal is Professor Peter Beaumont, an American scientist who has worked in Washington, on the long-term effects of drugs, and is now doing research work at the Royal Free Hospital, London.

The two Nobel Prize winners are Professor Jacques Monod, director of the Pasteur Institute in Paris, and Professor Hugo Theorell, director of biochemistry at the Nobel Institute, Stockholm. Both won their prizes for medical discoveries.

The signatories to the appeal, made this week in the international scientific journal 'Excerpta', published in Switzerland, are Sir Julian Huxley, the first director-general of UNESCO, and Professor Sir

UNESCO, and Professor Sir Rudolph Peters, of Oxford and Cambridge Universities, who founded the scientific specialty of biochemical pharmacology.

With them are Professor Jacques Trefouel, Professor Monod's mentor and predecessor for a quarter of a century as director of the Pasteur Institute, and Professor Raymond Paul, scientific director of Rhone-Poulenc, of France, Europe's highest chemical industry.

Dr Rebecca Rainsbury, assistant editor of the 'British Medical Journal', is coordinating the project. They claim that preventing further internal pollution would be relatively cheap compared with the difficulties and economic cost of preventing pollution of the environment, and is feasible if tackled now.

What is needed is a new system of testing chemicals, using techniques already available in other sciences.

The group hopes to set up a working party of widely experienced men who can call on the help of specialists as necessary.



Prince Charles during his visit to Jesus College, Oxford, where he opened the Old Members' Building to mark the college's 400th anniversary. With him is Mr Harold Macmillan, Chancellor of Oxford University. Old members and fellows of the college collected £130,000 to pay for the new building which will provide 24 rooms for undergraduates.

Wilson wrong, says Thorpe

Mr Wilson and Mr Callaghan would make a terrible mistake if they persisted in their present attitude to the Common Market, Mr Jeremy Thorpe, the Liberal Leader, said on Saturday.

"The fact is that not one of the arguments on details stands up for a moment as a reason for Mr Wilson or Mr Callaghan withholding their approval for entry," Mr Thorpe told the Scottish Liberal Party conference at Peebles.

"The conditions for entry that have emerged so far are not only acceptable, but they are rather better than we expected. The French have made substantial concessions."

Mr Thorpe said it was impossible to avoid the conclusion that Mr Wilson and Mr Callaghan were indulging in a rule-of-thumb assessment of crudely estimated calculations. In Mr Callaghan's case, a bit of internal party manoeuvring was added. After Britain joins the Market and people begin to recognise the scare stories for what they are, they will become a laughing stock.

Mr Michael Foot, Shadow Minister of Power, said at Mansfield that Mr Heath would be guilty of "trickery of the highest order if he seeks to turn his mandate to negotiate on the Common Market into a mandate for entry. Such conduct would corrode our democratic institutions at their base."

If the Prime Minister repeated his claim that the present Parliament had the right to decide the whole issue, that was the equivalent of saying that the British people had had their last chance at the election.

Common Market monetary and budgetary policies would lead to a massive reduction of our own Government power over the British economy, Mr Peter Shore, Labour MP for Stepney, claimed at Skegness yesterday.

The Prime Minister's commitment to President Pompidou was not simply the phasing out of the sterling system. "It is also to take on the new and formidable obligations of establishing an economic and monetary union in Western Europe."

England's oldest ex-judge yesterday entered the controversy over the reputation of Lord Goddard, the former Lord Chief Justice, who died two weeks ago.

Sir James Cassels, at 84 the only contemporary of Lord Goddard still living, said: "Rayner Goddard was an outstanding Chief Justice and that will be the verdict of history."

The controversy began when Bernard Levin, in an article in the 'Times', described Lord Goddard as a "calamity," and said his influence on penal reform was unbelievably malign. Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, then said in a High Court tribute that those who criticised Lord Goddard did not know him. Lord Parker, who succeeded Lord Goddard, and Lord Devlin sprang to his defence.

Sir James said: "When Goddard was appointed in 1966 there was a state of crime. You could not go to bed at night without feeling doubtful as to whether you were going to be safe. In that state of affairs it was time for a strong man on the bench."

Goddard was a strong man. If criminals came before him they knew they could not look forward to having dinner at the Savoy that night. But he had a very soft spot in his heart for anyone who was being oppressed or was suffering. To say he was unkind would be entirely wrong."

Sir James denied that Lord Goddard intervened too much when trying cases. He would leave counsel to do their job and when there were omissions would put them right. He could see what a jury might want to know.

"I don't recall a case when he failed to put the defence case to the jury in his summing up. He was too careful for that."

Goddard's attitude to the death sentence, Sir James—who presided at many murder trials—said: "In those days, the death sentence followed a murder conviction. It was just a judge's job to pass the sentence."

Young eyes on Europe Competition

They are not such super Powers

IDEALISM about Europe, tinged with disillusion about the super powers, marked many of the entries in the Guardian's "Young Eyes on Europe" competition. The competition was run jointly with the University of Sussex Centre for Contemporary European Studies.

First prize in the Schools section (£20) goes to Miss Karl Blackburn, a Londoner now studying at the Atlantic College in South Wales. Her carefully argued essay suggested that only in an integrated Europe could individualism be kept in keeping with Western philosophy—developed in the face of growing scientific and technological pressure.

First prize in the senior section (£20) goes to Mr T. Mawson, a modern languages student of Stockport in Cheshire. He contributed a broadcast by the European President in the year 2020—praising among other things the mammoth aid programme which Europe was now giving to degenerated Soviet Union and a partially collapsed United States.

Among the seniors the judges found it difficult to choose an outright second, and therefore decided that three entrants should each be awarded equal second prizes (£8).

One special prize (£2) is awarded to Michael Makin, aged 14, of Colchester Royal Grammar School. He put in a mature essay which considered, among other things, the merging of garlic and fish and chips. But he is too young to be invited to the seminar at Sussex University.

The judges were Sir Frank Roberts, former British Ambassador to Mexico and Bonn, and now director of Unilever Ltd, and Dunlop, and adviser on international affairs to the Corporation of Lloyds; Dr Roy Pryce, director of the Centre for Contemporary European Studies at Sussex University; and Mr A. J. A. Hetherington, editor of the Guardian. The seminar on European union, to which 30 of the entrants are being invited, will be held at Sussex University on July 2 and 3.

The prizewinners are:

Schools Section
1st prize (£20): Karl Blackburn, United World College of the Pacific, St Donat's Castle, Llantwit Major, Glamorgan. Age 17.

2nd prize (£10): Paul McCandless, 7 Cole Lane, Ockbrook, Derbyshire. Age 17 (Spondon Park Grammar School).

3rd prize (£5): D. J. Barker, 8 Arnsdale Drive, Bamford, Rochdale, Lancs. Age 17.

Special prize (£2): Michael Lawrence Making, 47 Stubbs Lane, Braintree, Essex. Age 14 (Colchester Royal Grammar School).

Senior Section
1st prize (£20): T. Mawson, 185 Bramhall Lane South, Bramhall, Stockport, Cheshire. Age 22.

Equal 2nd prize (£8): Bernard Pearson, 80 Downland Avenue, Brighton.

Neil Richardson, 55 Queens Gardens, London W2.

Ian Watson, 3 Kendal Road, Liverpool 16. Age 19.

Names and addresses of 23 of those who submitted essays who will be going to the Sussex seminar. (The other seven were awarded prizes.)

Neil Richardson, 55 Queens Gardens, London W2; Mr B. J. Sopher, 24 Broad Road, Glasgow, S 3; Miss Ingham, 352 Preston Old Road, Blackburn, Lancashire; Miss Paula Rischborough, Farnham Girls' Grammar School, Merton Way, Farnham, Surrey; Mr D. J. Levy, Woking County Grammar School for Boys, Woking, Surrey; Miss Rita Bischoff, 37 Moberley Road, Bolton, Lancashire; Mr Christopher Leitch, 26 South Park Road, Wimbledon, London SW19; Mr J. Rimmington, King William College, Castletown, Isle of Man; Mr Stephen Ansaloni, 2 Ladywell Grove, Little Hulton, Worsley, Manchester.

Miss Ann Wallen, 67 Castle-town Road, London W14; Mr Saul Estryn, 5 Wolsey Close, Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey; Mr Richard Stacey, Castle Martin, Fishguard, Pembrokeshire; Mr David Walker, St Catherine's College, Cambridge; Mr Alan Golob, 1 Passmore Gardens, London N 11; Miss Helen Lord, Mayfield, 32 Kettlewell Close, Woking, Surrey; Mr Neville Biddle, Flowermead, Park Road, Meols, Hoylake, Cheshire; Mr P. J. Ball, Odd-gates, Newcastle Road, Smallwood, Sandbach, Cheshire.

Mr D. R. Owen-Jones, University College, London; Mr Ewan S. Miller, 7 Apsey Gardens, Hendon, London NW 4; Miss Hilary Cullen, 9 Ranelagh Drive South, Liverpool; Mr Paul Betts, 50 College Grove Road, Wakefield, Yorkshire; Miss M. J. Erskine, 25 Bateman Street, Cambridge; Mr Paul Cleverly, 30 Graveland Gardens, Tooting, London SW 17; Mr P. W. Tilling, 110 Drovers Way, Dunstable, Bedfordshire.

EUROPE, "the West," to me represents a philosophy as well as a geographical expression. The philosophy has as its basis the importance of individual freedom and man's superiority over the state. It is perhaps easier to define by considering its complete opposite, the Marxist-Leninist philosophy where freedom from material want is really the only freedom worth having.

Even though our European nation-states are generally reasonably and tolerantly governed, their social democracy in itself has not proved strong enough to overcome the increasing commercialisation of individual life. The nation seems too big to retain people's local loyalty, and to give them the sense both of belonging and of individuality. Its bureaucracy is so involved that most people cannot understand or feel a part of it. Koestler in 'Darkness at Noon' described a people's capacity to govern itself democratically as "proportionate to the degree of its understanding of the structure and function of the whole social body." The intricate structure of many of the European centralised bureaucracies may explain why so many people suffer from a sort of "future shock," an apathy and boredom.

The students' revolutions, both physical and social, and the regional movements in practically all European countries (Brittany, Wales, Flanders, or the Basque country) in the past few years are good examples of the new questioning of and dissatisfaction with the standard post-industrial society. Europe seemed to be gravitating towards...

To withstand the forces unleashed by society's continual

THE following is the text of the broadcast given by the European President, Mr Benoit Delarue, transmitted from Berlin on April 25, 2020:

"Ladies and Gentlemen and all Europeans, this is a day for rejoicing, and at the same time a day on which to look back at past developments and see how today's events have been made possible."

"This morning, the long-awaited Federation Pact was signed in the former German Reichstag between the two German States, thereby achieving what many Europeans have been striving for since the end of the Second World War. This Pact has put a permanent seal on the bond between European states which has long been the hope of all of us. If one looks back to that time just after the war and contemplates the disaster and lack of direction at that time, one realises what sort of a vision the Schumann Declaration made 70 years ago almost to the very day must have given to the European people. Of course, the national struggles for self-interest were common at the time of the Coal and Steel Community and the Economic Community, but these instincts were being along the road to the state in which the European Continent finds itself now..."

"Perhaps the most important occasion during the past 70 years of European integration was in 1955, when the ground-work was laid down for today's Federation Pact in the form of the Confederation agreement between the two German States. For two entities so bitterly divided for so long, this act marked the end of one unfortunate period in history, and the beginning of a much more fruitful one. Furthermore, it overcame the final barrier between the Eastern and Western parts of Europe which had been a constant light on the unification process. The German Confederation Pact, established in that eventful year of 1955, have done more than anything to enable Europe to assert its rightful role in the world."

"However, this world role must not be confused with the old imperialist concept of a world role. Our aim is to help those peoples who have not yet attained the standard of living enjoyed by Europeans. We wish to develop and strengthen the bonds between us and these peoples, some of whom we have known very intimately in the past. The 2009 mutual aid agreement signed with the Soviet Union bears witness to this. Twenty billion écus a year

became one of Britain's most celebrated handshakes during the three decades between the wars. His signature tune was "When Day is Done." In the Sixties, when big bands struggled for existence against the new wave of beat groups,

Bert Ambrose, the son of a Jewish wool merchant, was taken to America from London when he was 11. By the time he was 16 he was playing sixth fiddle at the Palais Royal in New York. At 17 he formed his own band.

He became one of Britain's most celebrated handshakes during the three decades between the wars. His signature tune was "When Day is Done." In the Sixties, when big bands struggled for existence against the new wave of beat groups,

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An early retirement scheme for people who lose their jobs to computers has been agreed between the Prudential Assurance Company and the Association of Scientific, Technical, and Managerial Staffs.

The association said the scheme, which gives some employees a lump sum and half-pay pension, could be a blueprint for agreements throughout industry. Staff will go into voluntarily; others will be found alternative work without loss of salary.

Beyond the nation state

Industrial revolution, to play an independent part in world politics, Europe must unite. The nation-state is too small a unit for defence, for technological industries, for transport, for energy, for really making the cry for individual freedom heard in the world. There are, however, two conditions which need to be created. Firstly, an improved quality of our physical environment; secondly, an educational and cultural system which encourages people to think and be conscious of their own individuality and potential control over science and technology.

What I would like to see is a Europe of regions which maintain their cultural diversity but act together in controlling all the forces which threaten to overcome them—not a union which regards integration only as a means to create bigger markets and better starting conditions for European industry and trade.

I have not specified how I think this Europe should be developed as this question seems secondary to what kind

A peep into the next century

are allotted to the Soviet Union, and a similar sum is granted to the United States of America under the agreement signed at the turn of the century. These agreements were undertaken in the spirit of democratic socialism, the foundation of our modern languages at the Lancaster Polytechnic, Coventry, and he hopes to enter the College of Europe in Belgium to continue studies in European integration. He is about to attend a summer course in East Germany, will inter-German relations. He was previously at Moseley Hall Grammar School, Cheshire.

"This theme of cooperation is one which has been prevalent throughout the unification process, and today's pact is yet another example of its success. Without cooperation it would not have been possible for the original six members of the European Communities to open the door to others and accelerate integration. Political Europe, with the establishment of the directly elected Parliament and Common European Executive in 1980, would have remained a myth without meaningful cooperation and the willingness to work for common goals while renouncing limited national objectives. It is therefore to cooperation that we owe Europe's present state and future hopes."

"Indeed we have seen what a lack of cooperation can lead to. The rapid decline of the Soviet Union was due to a lack of mutual cooperation with its Eastern European neighbours. Likewise the US's demise as a world power affords a ample evidence of the short-sightedness of unplanned economic prosperity. Many of us have sad memories of the economic war between Europe and the US, ending in a long period of estrangement but our mammoth aid programme must surely prove our eternal readiness to cooperate with others, and we are glad that past differences are but an historical blot."

"The unity symbolised by the German Federation has not come about by accident; it has been planned for and aimed to."

But after the war he was reduced to the occasional radio show and one night stands at ballrooms. Sixteen years ago his band split up, but he had a second rise to fame as the man who made "Kathy Kirby." He became the blonde singer's manager after she had joined his band at the age of 16.

Kathy Kirby said: "I am heartbroken. I had the closest professional association with him over the years. He discovered and helped me in every way, and was like a father to me."

There is nothing in the scheme to stop staff getting other employment after agreeing to leave.

ASTMS has 6,000 members in the Prudential—85 per cent of those eligible.

Mrs Muriel Turner, the association's assistant general secretary, said "schemes to promote greater efficiency and productivity should not be carried out at the expense of staff who spent their working lives with the company."

There is nothing in the scheme to stop staff getting other employment after agreeing to leave.

KARL BLACKBURN: first prize in the schools section. An extract from her article appears here. She is at present a sixth former at the Atlantic College, which her father helped to found in 1962. She speaks fluent Norwegian and is taking A levels in German, Norwegian, history, and mathematics.

of Europe I want. We have to get away from the "1984." "Brave New World" image; we have to create a Europe where the inhabitants of 2020 are still "human beings" in the sense Europeans have a way of valuing them. However, we also have to make completely sure that there are no more internal conflicts in Europe like those of 1914 and 1939. This problem has, I am sure, been almost completely solved—for me, living in London, Yorkshireman seems almost more different than a Prussian. May be in 50 years' time my children will say that being a European is more natural than being a Briton. At any rate, they will have completely forgotten our bitter in the eighties was expensive.

TEM MAWSON: first prize in the senior section. His entry, an extract from which is printed here, was in the form of a broadcast by the European President in the year 2020. Mr Mawson has just completed a BA course in modern languages at the Lancaster Polytechnic, Coventry, and he hopes to enter the College of Europe in Belgium to continue studies in European integration. He is about to attend a summer course in East Germany, will inter-German relations. He was previously at Moseley Hall Grammar School, Cheshire.

wards. The gradual evolution of socialism is also a goal which has been carefully calculated, and the socialist advances made since the demise of the Soviet Union and the US have justified this care and planning. The figures presented to the European Parliament last week show an increase in the fission material production of 19.3 per cent as compared with the production in the 73rd Plan. Again, only cooperation has made this sort of achievement possible, and I am sure that every step taken towards a unified Socialist Europe has been one towards international peace and understanding."

"In 70 years Europe has come a long way, and history will, I am sure, judge this development in a favourable light. But much still remains to be done. The ultimate deterrent with unthinkable consequences still hangs over international cooperation like a deadly hawk, and the only way to render it obsolete is to continually strive for a deeper awareness of each other's psyche through working together for peace. We see all around us what this can achieve; let us help others to realise it, too."

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Census 'leak' inquiry

Dependent on the census, the inquiry into the leak of information from the 1961 census is continuing. The inquiry is being conducted by the Home Office, and is expected to be completed by the end of the year.

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Steel 'still has a major role'

Steel still has a major rôle to play in the British economy, provided it is not expected to be sold below cost, the British Steel Corporation said yesterday.

But it said that the Government's decision to halve a recent planned increase in steel prices "meant that the corporation's financial outlook for next year was exceedingly poor."

The comments are made in the leading article of the corporation's quarterly review, 'British Steel.' It claims that in 1966-7, the 13 companies now forming the BSC made a collective loss of £36 millions. This had been progressively reduced until, in the year ended March, 1970, the corporation made a £10 millions profit.

But production cost increases, industrial trouble, and dearer raw materials meant another loss in the year ended March, 1971, according to provisional figures. The article says:

"Against such a background it is not surprising that voices should be raised in some quarters questioning the validity of the case for establishing an expanding modern steel industry in this country."

"But this is a defeatist view which ought to be resisted. The problems which have had such a damaging effect on the corporation's profitability during the

Linden Guy (23), was yesterday charged with the murder of his son, Anthony, aged two, who was found dead in a bed-sitter at 3, Ann's Crescent, Wandsworth, on Saturday.

Channel 7, a new television station, will come on the air about London in October. But it is for medical men only.

The new station, a closed circuit system, will link nearly 70 hospitals, medical schools, and postgraduate teaching establishments in inner London. It will enable lectures and complicated surgery to get a wider audience than before.

The station, officially titled the University of London Audio-visual Centre, is based in Bedford Square.

The Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board helped the station to start with a grant, which is why the 12 programmes a week will be on medical subjects. But the station is planning to extend its activities to cover all the university's subjects.

On the technical side, one of the problems is getting cameras used to close-ups of surgery. The first time we went into the operating theatre, the cameraman went out like a light," Dr Peter Owen, one of the three producers, said.

Christian Action

The charity, organising the 'mugshot' entertainment, for 'four lords' at 'Wormwood' is Christian Action, and of Christian Aid, as stated in Saturday's Guardian.

Goddard was 'strong man'

England's oldest ex-judge yesterday entered the controversy over the reputation of Lord Goddard, the former Lord Chief Justice, who died two weeks ago.

Sir James Cassels, at 84 the only contemporary of Lord Goddard still living, said: "Rayner Goddard was an outstanding Chief Justice and that will be the verdict of history."

The controversy began when Bernard Levin, in an article in the 'Times', described Lord Goddard as a "calamity," and said his influence on penal reform was unbelievably malign. Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, then said in a High Court tribute that those who criticised Lord Goddard did not know him. Lord Parker, who succeeded Lord Goddard, and Lord Devlin sprang to his defence.

Sir James said: "When Goddard was appointed in 1966 there was a state of crime. You could not go to bed at night without feeling doubtful as to whether you were going to be safe. In that state of affairs it was time for a strong man on the bench."

Goddard was a strong man. If criminals came before him they knew they could not look forward to having dinner at the Savoy that night. But he had a very soft spot in his heart for anyone who was being oppressed or was suffering. To say he was unkind would be entirely wrong."

Sir James denied that Lord Goddard intervened too much when trying cases. He would leave counsel to do their job and when there were omissions would put them right. He could see what a jury might want to know.

"I don't recall a case when he failed to put the defence case to the jury in his summing up. He was too careful for that."

Goddard's attitude to the death sentence, Sir James—who presided at many murder trials—said: "In those days, the death sentence followed a murder conviction. It was just a judge's job to pass the sentence."

People tormented by inflation are looking for bogymen, villains, and magicians—and as usual they find what they want. Mr Enoch Powell said at the weekend.

"So the air is filled with imprecations," he said. "It is the wicked unions, who demand too much; or it is the wicked manufacturers, who pay too much; or it is the wicked Ministers, who withhold from the nation that undefined elixir

known as a price and incomes policy."

"In the midst of all this, the one certain way to make enemies all round is to declare that the cause is perfectly simple, perfectly obvious, and perfectly impersonal," he told a Mid-Bedfordshire Conservative gala at Flitwick Manor Park. An extra £973 millions were put into circulation in Britain in the first three months of 1971.

"That was the fantastic and ever-soaring surplus on this country's balance of payments," he said. "The surplus now is at the rate of £4,000 millions a year."

A surplus on the balance of payments overall meant an addition to the supply of money, he said. The only thing to do was to "let the pound sterling rise until it finds its own level, and then fluctuate so as always to keep a balance."

"The trilling of skylarks is no longer music in the ears of Essex food and vegetable growers. There are now so many of them that they have become a pest. They are attacking young plants, particularly lettuce."

Similar trouble has been reported from Norfolk, where skylarks have attacked young sugar beet.

The theory is that the changing pattern of farming has eliminated their predators. It is suggested—as an explanation of why skylarks attack food crops—that modern chemical methods of weed control have done away with their former natural food of weed seeds.

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The

One man's map of the world

Tony Harrison's first volume of verse rhymes and scans. It was greeted by Peter Porter as 'good news for those survivors who like to enjoy books of poetry.' Raymond Gardner reports

TONY HARRISON was brought up in what he calls Hoggarty Leeds. He won one of six scholarships "for the plebs" to Leeds Grammar School where he was expected to jump through the hoops more cleanly than most; liberal charity demands recognition. And like Sillitoe's long-distance runner Harrison decided not to play—for an Oxford scholarship—and instead read classics at Leeds University. He remembers the grammar school where the windows behind the altar were dedicated to Miles, the soldier, and Mercator, the merchant. He cannot recall the pit in the middle. "But when I close my eyes now I see Poeta, the poet, sometimes as poised, saintly and acceptable as his worldly flankers, sometimes like some half naked shaker in the throes of a virulent scribbled cacophony, being belaboured by public school angels wielding gamma maces like immense shillelaghs over their Cherry Blossom hairstyles, driving the poet from the Garden of Eton."

Harrison's first full volume of poems was published by London Magazine Editions last year, when he was 33, and earned him a fairly fulsome flow of critical praise. "The Loiners" (out of loins, Leeds, and innelness) is a remarkable book and Peter Porter has captured its immediate importance as "good news for those survivors who like to enjoy books of poetry," even though "many of the poems are in rhyming couplets, often iambic tetrameter." Mr Harrison writes poetry that rhymes and scans, partly because he doesn't believe in the idea of poetry being as natural as the leaves on the trees, and partly because of that Northern ethic that good work is hard work. He admits to manic autodidacticism in the style of Thomas Cooper, the Chartist poet.

"The Loiners" is an attempt to direct the poet's experiences in a great many countries of varying ideologies into a kernel of human logic. Harrison does this with good humour and a basic vulgarity which devastatingly reduces the most authoritarian habits to music hall bawdy, as in "The Bedbug."

Comrade, with your finger on the playback switch, Listen carefully to each love moan, And enter in the file which cry is real, and which A mere performance for your microphone.

The book is split into five sections, moving from Leeds, through West Africa, Eastern Europe, Cuba, and Spain. Harrison is now living in Newcastle upon Tyne. The sections follow the poet's travels around the world, and most important are those involved with Africa, a continent which Harrison has been drawn since the scholarship boy found himself inundated with his neighbours' literary lumber in Leeds.



picture by Allan Glenwright

"One of the things I was given was a vast book of Livingstone's Travels. It had great coloured plates and I used to sit in bed turning over the pages which I could barely read. But I got hooked on Africa through it. And I also had George Formby records. Harrison is a worrier. And all this in a Victorian Newcastle terrace house. Harrison talks of finding a synthesis between his poetry and academic work. There is also the synthesis between the old and the new world. He talks of Eliot and Pound.

"I remember when I was younger I was very much under their influence. When I read classics it seemed that they offered a way of coping with other

literatures, but I became more and more suspicious of this as an incestuous cultural activity. It seemed that here was a kind of 'mandarinism' which I know I am sometimes tempted to write—and think this relates back to notions of class, because you associate culture and gentility with the upper class.

"In any case I think that I have learned as much from African writers. There is a whole tradition of word weariness in European culture which you don't find in Africa and Latin America, where many people are discovering literacy for the first time. That is what I find exciting and that

is why my vocabulary seems extravagant."

Shortly after "The Loiners" was published Harrison visited Hereford Cathedral where he discovered the Mappa Mundi, a thirteenth century map of the world which he extravagantly likens to "a golden brain with a tumour somewhere near Paradise." Where Africa is the cartographers have seen fit to depict monsters, and people with umbrella feet and eyes where our nipples are. And in great gold letters this unfriendly continent is accidentally but proudly labelled Europe. That is a kind of synthesis. "That's what it's all about," he says.

David Atherton conducts the Lond Sinfonietta and Chorus in a fine, fre performance, and on the reverse of two shorter Tavener choral works I have a similarly ample inteni

"Nominie Jesu, a multi-lingual fantasia on the name Jesus and Copi a beautiful slow setting of lines in St John of the Cross, which comes mangle mystically with the Crucifix from Bach's B minor Mass.

Hearing Beethoven's unfairly lected C major Mass after Tave brings it home that in his way in child-like honesty, with none the preconceptions of the routine w shipper. "Passus" suffered, cry i soloists and Chorus one after the other during the Credo in the agonised of an imprisoned Florestan, one w himself suffering. Not just "Fideli links but forestates of the Ninth p phony are here, and only the magnitu of the Missa Solemnis fifteen yea later can account for the absurd negle of this great music. Giulini gives dedicated performance with the N Philharmonic Chorus and Orchest (HMY ASD 2661), outshining the c rent rival not just in warmth and polli but a refusal to underplay or apologet the excellent quartet of soloists I cludea Elly Ameling and Janet Bak

DEATH GAMES

records reviewed

by Edward Greenfield

APPLE'S AVANT-GARDE adventure last year was such a success that on more, "fresh from Apple" (as it publicity handouts put it), comes vivid record of John Tavener's rns (SAPCOR 20). If anything the "Celt Requiem," the new offering, is mo compelling than "The Whale." Whe Britten intensified the Requiem litu with Wilfred Owen's war poem Tavener has devised an exactly cor parable intensification from childer games. So with healthy abandon dur the Dies Irae, these children on t record (from Little Missenden) cry "Die pussy die," relaxing only for moment in wide-eyed tenderness, befa their next bout of nature's brutality "Doctor, doctor, shall I die? Yes n dear, and so shall I."

There is a sharpness of focus in th view of death, which is made the mo moving when Tavener sets it agai a multi-layered texture of chrus a high soprano singing not just liturg words but the medieval Irish lay which set Tavener thinking in the ai place (hence the title). As with oth Tavener works, the purists may be w ried that the extra-musical devic outweigh the actual musical content as Tavener says "the music is a gigantic decoration on the choru s flat major" — but this record c firms the urgency of his inspirati its directness, its "childishness" in t best sense. More than in most co parable works Tavener varies his pa The dramatic points are made with emotional force worthy of opera, when in a cut-off coda a single chi-voice sings without the slightest a timentality "I am the ghost of Jen Jones."

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review



Dennis Potter: TV

TELEVISION

Peter Fiddick

Paper Roses

IF YOU SAW "Paper Roses" on ITV (from Granada) last night, you will appreciate my problem. Dennis Potter's latest was a tale of human indifference and misery set in an office. An old man who has a glorious past is forced to work out his final weeks at a routine task, brushed off by his younger colleagues. Depressed by this, and by the death of his pet dog and by the attempts of his wife to make a rose-growing retirement seem enticing, he beats her, leaves her for dead (mistakenly), has a final fling at the office, and jumps down a lift shaft.

It is the sort of situation that is endured daily, albeit shorn of the finale, by some one in some walk of life, and Potter approached it with a calm awareness of all the combatants' viewpoints: the room for compassion in most working lives is desperately

limited, people do bore each other stupid, they can also remain quite viciously preoccupied by their own petty activities in the face of real human suffering. All this Mr Potter showed with hite and humour in one of his most tightly-worked plays to date.

Well, that's the review for the record — what I thought the play was about and what I thought of its worth. I am aware, however, that those of you who saw it will be expecting some further comment. For our Dennis is a hit of a card and will have his little games with his scalpel. And the joke this time was that the office play was set in was a newspaper, and set into the play was the newspaper's television critic. And the pay-off to the play, throughout which we had seen this dim individual sleeping, scratching his uncomprehending head, and playing drawing-room golf as he watched the screen, was the tele critic's telecrit, which concludes:

"We are told that the author used to work in Fleet Street, but if this led any viewer to think that the sour character on the screen was based on real experience of real journalists he has only to open this morning's paper to see how ludicrous such an idea really is."

Which makes it difficult, ha, ha, ha, for me to say that this was the most accurate, detailed re-creation of a newspaper office and newspaper people that I have yet seen on the screen. There was a splendid dual performance by Bill Maynard as the central character, now wheezing his way to death, but flashily in flashback phoning over the jocular "Bill, 83, and his faithful dog" human-interest stories on which he built a career. The effect was enhanced both by the setting—they shot it in even have Gros Street office at the night we moved last year—and by the pitiful use of the ludicrous jargon we find ourselves talking. And the production was full of jokey flashes of headlines — Oh, yes, Mr Potter certainly knows us.

The only thing he got wrong—and here is my difficulty—is the television critic. If Mr Potter, former television critic of a popular newspaper, recalls working of the calibre of this writer, who am I to argue? But I, for one, was watching it in a professional viewing room, at 2 p.m. on Friday afternoon. Well, we had to, because ITV put their best plays on too late for journalists to write about them. A couple of hours earlier, mark you, and Mr Potter's shaft might even have got me live on the night, with my supper on my knee. Perhaps his next play should be about the medium that loused up the best joke in this one.

ALDEBURGH

Edward Greenfield

ECO/Britten

THE QUEEN MOTHER has never visited the Maltings before, and for the occasion she was greeted—at least in two of the four items—with music that celebrated her native country, Mendelssohn's "Hebrides" overture and Britten's "Scottish Ballad." Admittedly the Scottishness of the piece comes very close to the tongue in cheek (even the funeral march has a Scottish snap) but this was festival music par excellence with its bravura writing for two pianos, and there had been weight and seriousness in plenty in the Mendelssohn overture.

Britten conducted the English chamber orchestra in a vividly elemental performance of that work. There was elegance in the phrasing, clarity in the detail, but no one could mistake the lash of the wind and waves, with crescendos superbly sustained and the flute providing bird cries not usually identified as such. Britten after all is himself the composer of one of the other two great seascapes in music.

As to his "Scottish Ballad," this was —Royal associations apart—only second best to what had been originally promised, a performance of Britten's Piano Concerto with Sviatoslav Richter as soloist. As Britten has said, Richter has now made the concerto his own, giving fiery intensity to what was once regarded as a merely extrovert early work. It was right not to try and find a substitute soloist, and instead go to another concertante piece entirely, also an early work (product of the early war years) and also extrovert.

The Ballad starts with the hymn tune "Dundee" stuffed with extra notes like currants in a cake. It then goes on to the funeral march which after a Puccinian interlude (fifths in parallel) builds up a tremendous climax from which "Dundee" reappears rather like "Eternal Father" in "Noye's Fludde." The final reel is gloriously afooty music. John Ogden and Brenda Lucas, taking on the unenviable task of deputising for Richter, did splendidly. They could well make the work their own, as he has done with the larger concerto.

Britten's reading of Mozart's "Frage" symphony followed very much the pattern he set when he conducted the G Minor. For one thing he insists on over-repeating, so that the slow movement is almost twice as long as usual, and with lengthened

outer movements too the whole work stretches over a half hour span. Not a moment too long in a reading like Britten's which combined "Giovanni"-like drama (particularly in the great contrapuntal developments) with elegance and expressiveness. As for Tchaikovsky's "Frauessa Da Rimini" it brought another elemental performance that thanks to the ECO's playing and the Maltings acoustic was also clean in texture.

FESTIVAL HALL

Meirion Bowen

Youth Orchestra

ONE OFTEN imagines that only in the high strata of Tchaikovsky's "The Swan Lake" or Beethoven's "Egmont" can real comparisons be made over conducting method and interpretation. Yet this is far from the truth. Yesterday afternoon, for instance, at the Royal Festival Hall I heard the London Youth Symphony Orchestra play a nineteenth-century programme, two of whose items were also included in a concert here by the Kent Youth Orchestra a few weeks back.

In Weber's "Der Freischutz" Overture, the level of technical accomplishment was high in both cases (though the Kent horns had the edge in accuracy over their London rivals). But Béla de Csilly introduced a degree of fervour into his direction of the Kent players that was largely missing with Fletcher and his band. The Kent orchestra performed as if they knew each note everyone was to play and exactly how; de Csilly enabled them to know what their objectives were and how to achieve them. In Fletcher's reading, there were incidental niceties (such as the clarinet solos) but lots of internal disengagement of the ensemble.

Both orchestras made good accompanists to their soloists in Liszt's First Piano Concerto. Here, however, the London orchestra were lucky in having as soloist John Barstow, who is a real Lisztian: he encompassed the full technical and emotional sweep of the concerto, making the cadenzas and other excursions seem an indispensable part of the structure.

The London players are, of course, older students on the whole, capable of filling the hall with their fullest tutti without need of instrumental doublings. Their strings were noticeably fatter, and more confident-sounding, though I should hesitate to carry this observation too far, as on this occasion I was high up in a box

on level six, whereas at the Kent orchestra's concert I was in the stalls. Nevertheless, these London players bounced their way through Strauss's "Till Eulenspiegel" with a virtuosity that stirred even the two little boys in a nearby box, otherwise engrossed in the Tiger Book of Football Stars. Here also the ensemble became untidy where Fletcher failed to generate enough momentum: the woodwind made odder noises than I've ever encountered before at the point where Till expires on the scaffold, and one clarinet seemed to have expired with him, judging by the epilogue. But these were incidental and only momentarily marred the impression made by this orchestra, and there was ample compensation in their thrilling account of Borodin's Second Symphony afterwards.

MARLBOROUGH ART

Michael McNay

Henry Moore

THE HENRY MOORE exhibition at Marlborough Fine Art is a baffling occasion. Not that the series of etchings based on the elephant skull that Sir Julian Huxley presented to Moore is difficult to grasp. It is simply that the work itself is so matter-of-fact that its presentation as an expensive, plushly mounted suite is difficult to justify except as frippery for patrons with more money than sensibility.

No one expects Henry Moore to give a damn for current events, but for the masses, but this ostentation is sad, said he, joining the crocodile of art critics weeping for the glory that is no more. Is this exhibition in fact a sign of Moore's fading powers? It seems doubtful. Moore's career has been punctuated by periods of elated carving and mundane modelling; more turgid work per cubic inch of clay has emanated from his studio than from most artists of stature (though Turner, his greatest immediate predecessor in England, could paint pictures a student would be ashamed to own). But the masterpieces continue at intervals.

These etchings are not among them. I write that as one who has never succumbed to Moore's drawings, not even the famous air-rail shelter studies. Moore writes in the context of the elephant skull etchings that the antelope has never been his animal; he is fascinated by the elephant and the rhino. In his drawings and these etchings this is painfully obvious; the explorations of cavities, of space and

mass and form, stay earthbound, pragmatic. Moore puts his studies together like a man building a house of matchsticks, but there is no danger in the work; the matches are already spent.

Elephant Skull by Henry Moore, Marlborough Fine Art, New Bond Street, until June 30.

YORK MINSTER

Brian Newbould

Verdi Requiem

THE TASK OF integrating the various forces assembled in York Minster on Saturday for Verdi's Requiem was not an easy one for Antal Doráti. No stranger to this the most resonant auditorium in the North, he could still not perform miracles, although he was often seen to be taking account of the physical problem. Drawing on the eagerness and comparative youth (as choral bodies go) of the recently formed York Cathedral Choir, and the experience of its four soloists and the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, he was not afraid to treat the work for what it is — the highly charged product of a vital sexagenarian's imagination.

Thus he made what he could of the dynamic extremes of the opening "Requiem Aeternam" and as pianissimo in the shaping of its phrases as the music demands.

Other good moments were those where the Minster lent an enhancing dimension: the plunging "Requiem Aeternam" of the chorus basses with the pointed rhythms of the tenors in reply: the start of the final "Libera me" the terror of which was relieved with operatic directness by the solo soprano, Rita Hunter, echoed by a rich quartet of basses who could sustain the state of mind in their own uniquely coloured tones.

In other places Miss Hunter's unness was apparently not of an affected kind. And John Mitchinson, who sang the bass "Ingemio" with such sensitive judgment, fell below pitch when faced with loftier trials. Simon Estes, rare among dark-tinted faces in producing unmistakable notes, and the excellent mezzo-soprano, Maureen Guy, were both reliable and stood for a less opera-orientated point of view. As far as one could tell, the ROP were masters of Verdi's vivid score, and the choir were progressively effective under the rather special and known-plete test of virtue which York Minster imposes.

New York version. Other studies, like that of the Edinburgh "Three Ages of Man," have not yet been published.

The main problem is that the method is not comprehensively available. Two years ago the International Committee of Museums undertook to find out what sort of facilities all national institutions had and how many X-rays had already been made. Amsterdam during the centenary celebrations all known Rembrandts were X-rayed with surprising results. In September next year the committee will hold a conference in Madrid to discuss the possibility of setting up an international reference library of X-ray prints.

SEEING THROUGH THE CAMOUFLAGE

Caroline Tisdall reviews a new book on the use of X-rays in art

half in 1970

THE POTENTIAL of X-rays for exposing fake old masters was realised almost immediately after their invention in 1896. That very year, at least, one Raphael was discovered, through the fearsome new toy, to have been painted on top of an eighteenth-century landscape. Copiers were foiled because they could only reproduce the surface of a painting. Over-imaginative nineteenth-century restorations became apparent as X-rays picked out the discrepancy in even the most subtle of ink and water colour most often used by restorers. The new invention became, more than anything else, a boon to dealers.

Such uses distracted serious attention from the new fields opened up to art historians. The atomrollers of science rolled slowly in scholarly circles, im-

peded by the feeling that there's something suspect in judging a work by anything other than aesthetic standards. The relevance of radiology for the study of painters' methods of working and development is the main argument of a recently published study by Ludovico Mucchi, radiologist, and Ugo Tolomei, art historian (published by Achille Mauri Editore, Milan). They follow the course of the use of X-rays through the twenties, thirties and forties, the setting up of an archive in the Fogg Museum, studies of Giorgione with radiology, the discovery, on stylistic evidence, that all that seems to be Rembrandt is not necessarily so.

For expediency they have based their practical researches, illustrated in the book, on the work of the genre painter,

Pietro Longhi, since he is represented in most national museums, hence the title: "In Search of Pietro Longhi." They point out that until now this has been a long and expensive undertaking since one can only judge by eye how much underpainting there is in a picture, so that gauging the correct exposure time was a matter of trial and error, eliminated only by experience. More than anything else, it is the use of white lead that is recorded on the X-ray plate, both in the priming and the building-up of the composition. Their plates demonstrate the painter's way of going about the arrangement of the figures, the treatment of the background, his afterthoughts and alterations. This method could be applied to any other painter using canvas or wood.

There's a good deal of solid technical information and historical precedent in the book, but it does give a quite erroneous impression that the authors' opinion is unique. In Vienna, London, Amsterdam, and New York, the X-ray is increasingly used for study. The National Gallery and the restoration department of the Courtauld Institute have been using equipment since 1935, often in conjunction with historians. A notable example was the examination of the Fitzwilliam Titians in the days of the Courtauld, undertaken in the days when you could transport Titians in taxis. It was discovered that the "Fitzwilliam" "Luteplayer," of which there are many versions, was technically much more like other accepted Titians, than, say the Metropolitan,

A PERSON OF NO fixed abode is a spanner in the works, a loose screw, a slippery customer even to the Census-taker. He is a hum and a layabout, an insult to mortgages, an affront to rate-payers: how can we properly sleep in our inner-sprung beds when he is moving about out there in the dark, using our grass, cluttering up our park benches, snoring in our subways, huddling in our squares where every prospect pleases and only he is vile? We shall have to ask him to move along. No, we don't know where hut we know he can't sleep here.

To a society based on property and the family unit, anyone who gives even the appearance of rejecting property and blowing raspberries at Home Sweet Home is not popular. Indeed the whole machinery of the State is geared to the assumption that its subjects live geographically stagnant lives and are, at all times, easily located. Even social workers are centred in offices and, on the whole, expect people to go and see them and, in the bureaucratic mind at least, "no fixed address" goes so against the grain that it is used, over and over though quite wrongly, as an excuse for refusing social security payments. There is a note of accusation in the voices of the most loving whenever they say "where were you, I couldn't find you."

And if, added to these sins, the person of no fixed abode also happens to be old and smelly and often drunk, then he is indeed an outcast who obviously deserves his chosen fate—for he did choose it, didn't he? Odd, in a way, that a drifter with nothing but the clothes he stands up in should so threaten us behind our brick walls that we huff and we puff and we blow even his doss-house down, but what do you expect? There are altogether too many nasty rumours abroad about the death of the family and, like the besieged everywhere, we close ranks, batten down the hatches and prepare to pour boiling oil on the enemy outside.

It is a paradox that as a rootless way of life increases to include an ever-widening stream of people, from young philosophers to down-spirals, we should try the more fanatically to shuffle them all into one solid pack, give that pack one name and treat each separate unit in exactly the same way, regardless of motives, age, or problems. Of course it makes things easier. Always simpler to handle an It that You Always easier to pass by than an It on the other side. Though people may emerge from a hundred different doors, when they arrive on the street outside their separate identities merge into one: that vague sub-human object called Homeless Single Person.

Shelter, under Des Wilson's leader-



JILL
TWEEDIE



MAUREEN McMAHON: late twenties. Had a nervous breakdown and spent time in a mental hospital. On discharge, many hostels wouldn't have her because of this. Now has a drug problem. She shares a room with two other girls in another Christian Action home, does most of the cleaning at the moment and comes to the place fine. She says she couldn't manage on her own and thinks this place fine ("we run it ourselves. One hostel I was at, I came home five minutes after closing time and they left me sitting on the doorstep all night").

No fixed abode

ship, has at last made homeless families respectable. We have been forced to admit that perhaps it is not really their fault that their walls run with damp and rats chew baby's ear, and so we ought to help. After all they are, at least families—they have paid that basic entrance fee—and in these troubled times our families must stick together, even if I live in a stateless home and you in a council flat. We're on the same side, with the same wolf at the door: the person who has chosen the rootless way of life.

Of course "choice" is a complex word. Can a brain damaged man be said to choose his homelessness? An alcoholic, a drug dependant, a schizophrenic—do they choose? Does the girl beaten out of her home by a violent father choose to roam the streets? The taxi-driver, circling a square full of chatting kids and drinking men, turns a brighter shade of red and splutters. Bloody marvelous isn't it? Look at

'em. Bloody layabouts and me working for a living for 25 years. But isn't that your choice? Bloody hell it is. Gotta pay the rent, the light, the kids, the wife. How would you like to sleep rough and have no wife or kids? Oh no, I wouldn't like that. Well then, didn't you choose to pay the rent, the light, the kids, the wife? Bloody hell you did. Society, too, is a hard task-master, or is it merely a hypnotist offering to put us into a gentle doze as long as we promise to consume?

Nevertheless, it appears that a strange envy is easily aroused at the sight of the rootless. Somehow they appear to have coveted freedom, a glorious lack of responsibilities, they can go anywhere they like any time they like. But this envy is based on sheer fantasy—homelessness more often means frost-bite, gangrene, bronchitis, TB or VD—and very few of the long-term homeless ever had the luxury of choice. David Brandon of Christian



ANNIE MURPHY: early sixties, over 200 convictions due to alcoholism. Homeless (except at Her Majesty's pleasure) for over 40 years. Now a six-month resident at a Christian Action home where she pays £1.75 a week, cooks her own meals, has her own key, shares in the communal life and tries to stay dry.

Action regularly spends time out on the streets and recalls sitting in Trafalgar Square with a woman to her late fifties, just discharged from mental hospital and homeless. She was, he says, a paranoid schizophrenic, babbling of stolen money and spies behind the lions, and needed help as desperately as anyone in London. "She gets very little help or sympathy," comments Mr. Brandon. "She's not lovable, she alienates. Some people are so ill they can't dress up their needs. They're too ill even to say thank you, and sir, and smile."

And now, to swell the homeless ranks, come the kids—young driftwood of a society at sea. Many are coloured, with the special problems of their skin, some are vaguely politicised, the fringes of the protest movement, most have mental problems brought on by the family—it is no accident that family, to many, is a dirty word. A whole philosophy, a revolt against the Pro-

testant ethic and the cut-off nuclear family, draws the Underground together with their network of crash pads across the cities. It is possible, without overstraining the ears, to hear the first faint footfalls of a new mobile society.

And yet again, a paradox. At a moment when homelessness might well become less a penalty, more a way of life, the facilities for that life are fast disappearing. Society in the form of the omnipotent "planner" is building in its own image and that means building only for families while tearing down (and not replacing) anything remotely resembling a cheap doss. I mean, if you set about demolishing the transient, common lodging houses, reception centres and cheap rented rooms and you hurry him around when he tries to sleep rough, you're going to make it impossible for him to cope at all and then... well, he'll have to give up his feckless ways, get

his damaged brain together and work like the rest of us, won't he?

The situation is alarming (given that we don't think that the best possible world) and Christian Action, for one, is thoroughly alarmed. Today they announce, together with the Cyrenes, their joint plan of action: "The Dossers' Charter." It is a short rather touching document asking for some very minimal human rights: things like, "even when we're in the gutter, we're still human. Treat us as human, and, 'we are part of society. Remember us in local and national planning. Understand our needs.'" David Brandon explains:

"We felt we had to come out with something positive before the situation deteriorated even further. So, to every demand by the dossers, we add a possible solution and a demand from the Government—everything from public education to the doubling of psychiatric after-care beds by 1972. We estimate, for instance, that 20,000 patients could be discharged from mental hospitals tomorrow if residential facilities were available in the community. We also ask for the immediate implementation of a Home Office report that would take the homeless alcoholic out of the areas of punishment and into that of treatment."

Mr. Brandon, like all others concerned with the homeless in Britain, watches with concern the erosion of homeless facilities. "Planning processes are narrowing down people's choice of a way of life. I've seen the transient facilities of my own home town dwindle rapidly over the past five years. First the classic small terraced houses disappear, places where widows used to take in lodgers... torn down for road-widening or flats. Then, spiralling costs make the rooms that remain more expensive. And there's what I call the middle-classification of accommodation. We have some houseboats along the shore that used to take in lodgers but now they've been bought and they've taken down the rooms that remain. And look at the big common lodging house in West London. Just been pulled down to make way for a hotel and there's 750 beds gone, not to be replaced."

Christian Action estimates that there are over 25,000 men living in lodging houses up and down the country and call these men homeless too, on the grounds that they live in a vacuum, without relationships and at a very crude level. Indeed the facts are a little chilling. In 1948 there were, for instance, 215 reception centres in the British Isles. Today there are 17. In a few years we'll be able to say of the homeless (as the Irish do of suicides) "we have none." Acting on that principle, the best possible solution of curing mental disease is to pull down the mental hospitals.

A FANFARE OF STRUMPETS AND OTHER INSOMNIACS

IT IS NOT easy to think up any sexual happening, however outré, that would cause ripples to spread very far in the London of the 1970s. You could make up a party and ride down Regent Street on an elephant's back, stark naked and copulating with the white and the headlines would last about as long as it took you to enter Holloway. And I can hardly imagine any one woman, however gorgeous, setting this town by its ears at a time when most women are beautiful if they work on it. But I think one unusually intelligent, talented and attractive woman (preferably titled) could still whip up a fair old storm if she deliberately set herself up, as did the great courtesans of yesteryear, to hold artistic court and openly sell her

favours for alarming sums of money. Michael Harrison, author of "A Fanfare of Strumpets" (W. H. Allen) examines the Golden Age of Whoredom from the death of the Prince Consort to the death of Edward VII, that age during which an ancient profession suddenly took off into explosive orbit. And though many people would argue that flattery on a grand scale could never flourish again (why should a man pay for what he can get free?) it becomes clear on reading the book that all through the ages men have strained every nerve to pay through the nose for what they could usually get free or a very great deal cheaper. So, in theory at least, a permissive age provides no great obstacle for two or

three enterprising women intent on making themselves living legends as grandes horizontales. And yet it hends the modern mind even to contemplate a man paying 500 golden guineas for one night of love or asking a woman to dine for a week on oysters (as did Vanderbilt with La Belle Otero) and tucking a real pearl in every one. What, one asks oneself with some vexation, could these ladies have done for their money?

Irrving Wallace, in his new stories of scandalous women "The Nymphs and Other Manics" (Cassell), plus down master of the same art as does Michael Harrison—the great strumpet was always intelligent and mostly beautiful, rotten tempered, extra-

gant, shameless ("I am the Protestant whore" Nell Gwynne kept saying) and completely tireless.

But these women must all have shared another thing—a vast self-confidence amounting almost to megalomania. Every woman knows that she is only as attractive to men as she feels to herself—the days when the bathroom mirror shows a raddled old hag are the days when no man will turn his head as you pass by, but eunuchs will flock to your feet when you feel beautiful. But the idea that you have to feel yourself 100 real pounds attractive to 500 golden guineas attractive, well, the twentieth-century mind with its built-in self-

doubts—boggles. In fact, the grand strumpets had one advantage not so likely to occur today. Their rivals, that body of respectable women called wives were not, on the whole, much versed in sexual lore.

In fact, of course, the strumpet, like the starlet, was always basically a status symbol and men vied for her favours in order to show off their riches and their style. In a limited way, they were a kind of early Women's Lib—they owed their living to no one man and so they could afford to indulge themselves and cock a snook at him and the world. After reading both these books it is quite clear that any woman who married during certain epochs must

have been certifiable. As a courtesan you were richer in your own right than most wives, you met the best minds of the time (not to speak of the gentry), you could follow your own career of modelling, acting or singing, have children and also be deeply loved. And I'm convinced that much the same thing could happen today. There are many other products that work entirely on the principle that there are men who will never take anything free that they could buy for a small fortune. After all, there is a deep restfulness in the knowledge that you have had the guaranteed best in town and how would you know it was the guaranteed best in town unless you had paid the most money for it?



CHECKOUT

edited by Elisabeth Dunn

IT IS UNDOUBTEDLY the first think in the armour when an insurance salesman starts doubting the value of his product. But following Checkout's story a couple of weeks ago about a heating engineer who suddenly turned into an investment consultant, another life insurance/unit trust salesman told us: "I've felt from the moment I started this work that managers of Unit Trust direct sales companies are laying themselves open to every form of abuse. There is little control over the nature of the schemes: they are recruiting cheap labour by using a commission only system. Commission is little more than piece work and that is not a method of payment which brings notable loyalty. I'm no more a 'consultant' than Mr. Heath is a dustman. I'm a salesman who doesn't get paid if he doesn't sell. This is true of virtually every salesman in the business and the inevitable result is a lot of people buying unit trust schemes they need like a hole in the head."

The oiceties of unit trust salesmanship are at the least convoluted, but it would seem reasonable to expect (as with stockbroking proper) that the consumer should have some kind of protection. The situation is that while it is against the law to sell unit trusts through direct sales techniques it is not in any way illegal to sell a package of life insurance and unit trusts. Which is why "equity plan" companies recruit armies of often poorly trained part-time salesmen specifically to reach the C1 marketing group.

This means, democratically enough, that stock-holding ceases to be the prerogative of the wealthy upper and middle classes, but it also means that legal protection is just not available to the package buyers. The C1 group is not specially recognised for its thorough digestion of the "Financial Times" and often a package deal like this is negotiated by salesman and buyer, neither of whom really knows what he is talking about.

"Unit Trusts," said Checkout's salesman, "are a form of service. But marketing has transformed them into a commodity and subjected something basically sound to all the worst consequences of promotion and hard selling. Legislation might help but that is not really a substitute for an informed public."

The only information Checkout is able to pass on is if the salesman's foot is in the door, stamp on it.

for over a period of three to five years. In the ad, the house was painted within a month and the final frame showed the happy couple, arms entwined, with the girl saying: "Let's go inside and celebrate."

A Checkout reader with a scruffy house and a bank balance applied to Silexine for an estimate to paint his house. On May 3 he got a postcard thanking him for his inquiry: the company was arranging for two approved decorators to contact him. And that was all. No decorators have turned up: the house is still a ruin and for all Silexine knows, their customer's sex life might be shattered for good.

THE GREEN CROSS Code is the answer to the old look right, look left, look right again kerb drill. It tells the carner-pedestrian, seemingly enough, to use special crossings where possible but never to cross between parked cars which is pretty well impossible on a suburban Saturday morning.

The main body of the code was compiled by the Department of the Environment in consultation with the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents but, when the consultations were over, the Department tacked on a reply-paid postcard which constitutes

an application for "certificate of proficiency." This application, to be signed by mother/father/teacher/other adult, states that "I have crossed the road three times with the child named above; and that I am completely satisfied that he/she knows how to use the Green Cross Code and is a careful and responsible pedestrian."

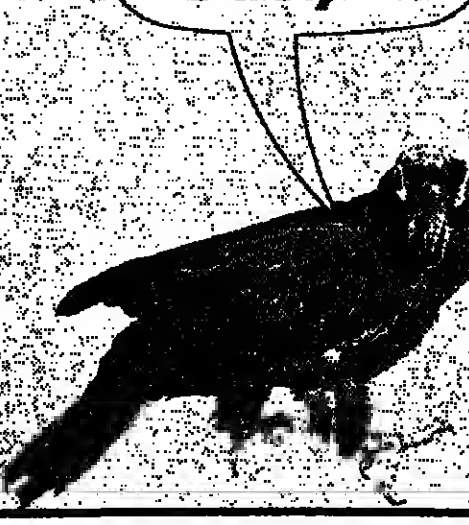
"This was something dreamed up by our promotional boys," said an Environment spokesman. To Checkout's naive mind, it seems a bit over-optimistic to give a certificate of roadworthiness or whatever to a child because its mother has taken it across the road three times, let alone call it a "responsible pedestrian." But then, that's the nature of promotion.

TO WATCH THE television commercials for Brylcreem these days, you might think that Beecham's, the manufacturer of never ever heard of Denis Compton. Today there are 17 rugged, sporting features, we have a slightly foolish-looking youth called Harry who, says a smooth voice, needs The Bounce.

It may strain the credibility to be told that a product which made Mr. Compton look like a casualty of the Pearly Gayson Tassie war also made Harry The Bounce, but this is definitely what Beecham's maintain: "The formula is basically the same," said a company spokesman. "It's an emulsion. But I'm convinced you'll appreciate that fashions have changed in 30 years and we have to use a different kind of promotion."

Never mind the product. Just change the image.

The
Green Cross
code helps
you cross the
road more
safely!



ON APRIL 25 the "Sunday Mirror" carried an advertisement for Silexine paint. Entitled SILEXINE STRIP 1, it told the story of a young couple whose sex life was apparently somewhat unsettled because they couldn't afford to repaint the outside of their house. In the course of the cartoon they discovered that Silexine was offering to send approved decorators to repaint the house, a job which could be paid

The tragedy of Bengal

Murder, shelling, and fear have driven four or five million refugees from East Pakistan to India. There they are an extreme burden on health, shelter, and food, and they threaten India's precarious economy and political democracy. The world is beginning to give generously in emergency medical supplies—with Britain a strong contributor—but the hazard to life, health, and peace is huge. The Naxalites, with destructive intent, will find ready recruits in the refugee camps and in the aggravated crowding of Calcutta. In addition, left behind in East Pakistan at the mercy of Yahya's bayonets, there are further millions of whom at least many thousands must be in terror, misery, and near starvation. The event is a human outrage that, by any reckoning, is as monstrous as the whole war in Vietnam; and it is happening in an area of chronic poverty, sickness, and natural disaster. Must the world mutely accept what Yahya's Government is doing? Is India to be left in desperate difficulty? Is there no further remedy and redress?

To save the refugees from cholera, famine, and destitution is the first priority. To save those still in East Pakistan is no less urgent. To help relieve the tensions and scarcities round Calcutta, though no new demand, is hardly less important. These are physical problems, interwoven with politics. The relief supplies for India are getting going after a painfully slow start. The Indian bureaucracy itself is, one hopes, gradually being overcome. The rules binding British and other charities—which for a time prevented cyclone relief money being diverted to the man-made disaster—are also being got round. Relief to East Pakistan remains more difficult, since Yahya's men insist that it must all be channelled through them. Long term, the experience reinforces yet again the need for a United Nations disaster organisation, ready to cope quickly. U Thant is thinking and talking on these lines. Perhaps—who knows?—after all previous disappointments something will emerge.

But is the UN utterly unable to act politically? If ever it is to live up to the great expectations at its foundation, this is the kind of crisis which it ought to handle. The Bengal events are a threat to peace, a cruel injustice, and an outrage to humanity. But for the restraint of Mrs Gandhi's Government, war could easily have come; and even the Pakistan Government, in

overturning the verdict of the last elections, are usurpers. Is the UN, then, to prove impotent because of traditional indifference and Great Power rivalry? For once the Great Powers have a common interest. The Soviet Union, it is true, is wary of China, and China is friendly to the Karachi Government; the Russians also want to keep in with the Arabs. But Moslem brotherhood has not committed the Arabs deeply to Pakistan, and China's attitude is ambivalent. The Russians for once might take the risk of acting jointly with the other Great Powers—and the Security Council, this time, could be positive. Some will say that it is a white man's club and therefore suspect; but the Indians may take a longer view.

Yahya must be persuaded to stop his army's hutchery, to release Sheikh Mujib and the imprisoned Bangla leaders, and to create conditions in which the refugees can return. These are the minimum demands. The chief weapon in the international community's hands is economic—not the discredited threat of sanctions, but rather the threat that credit will be withheld and Pakistan's means of exchange dry up. Its economy is in a bad shape anyway, and the Bengal events are making it worse. Yahya, who is not so much an evil man as one caught in a situation that he wholly misjudged, might be persuaded to change course. But swallowing pride will be hard, and the refugees can never be persuaded to go back unless under UN supervision and protection. The task is massive; the chances of success are small. But the cost of political inactivity or failure could be borne by a whole generation to come—and not only in the Indian sub-continent.

The hope that Bengal's tragedy will jolt the Great Powers and the UN membership generally into action must be thin. The precedents for indifference and inactivity are too many. But on existing evidence this is an international calamity more grave than any since the UN was founded—in spite of Korea, Vietnam, Palestine, and Biafra. Is it even conceivable that Chinese cooperation could be sought, that this could be one of the keys that unlocks UN doors for China? Is it beyond all thought that it could also offer one means of recreating confederal unity in the sub-continent, instead of Bengal's degenerating into separatism? These are remote and distant aspirations; so are peace in Vietnam and a settlement in the Middle East, but both are nearer than seemed possible a few years ago.

Cash flow on the Clyde

Unless Upper Clyde Shipbuilders are plainly and demonstrably doomed to remain unprofitable for ever, the Government must help the company out with money. The Government must know better than anyone else whether the company will be able to make profits or not. The Treasury owns 48 per cent of UCS shares and there are Government directors on the board. These directors, along with their colleagues, claim that UCS has rationalised its operations, has reduced its manual labour force from 13,500 to 7,500, has now fulfilled its last unprofitable fixed-price contract, and is about to make solid profits out of a £90 millions order book. Unless the Government disbelieves what the directors say it ought to pay the money. Lame ducks may be unpopular but they are not incurable.

Upper Clyde probably is curable. At all events the fact UCS is short of cash now, as it has been before, does not by itself mean that the company is doomed. In 1968 the community, represented by the Government, set out to rescue Upper Clyde and recognised that the job would take three years. What the directors say they need now is a bridging loan to enable them to complete the work they have in hand. They have asked for "final" bridging loans before and have obviously been over-optimistic more than once. But over-optimism does not necessarily mean that

the whole enterprise is structurally unsound and doomed to make a loss for ever. Upper Clyde Shipbuilders still are in the process of being rescued. To abandon the rescue operation now for the sake of £6 millions would be unforgivable unless, as it were, the victim was dead already. Rescuers (on mountains anyway) do not abandon distressed climbers because of an increase in the price of rope.

Nor is this a trivial rescue. If the directors are to be believed the company must have £6 millions today or 7,500 manual workers and 1,000 staff will be on the dole from Friday. Component manufacturers in west Scotland who supply UCS employ between 10,000 and 12,000 workers who would also probably lose their jobs because orders for components worth £24 millions a year would have to be cancelled. Directors sometimes exaggerate on occasions like this. But there can be no doubt that if UCS went into liquidation suddenly or slowly the blow to Scotland would be grievous. An important part of a skilled industrial society would stop producing wealth. Customers would have to be compensated. There would be a heavy and wasteful expenditure of public money in unemployment pay and social security benefits. And skilled men who have done their best to raise productivity would suffer the indignity of idleness. The Clyde would begin to relive its past. It must be averted.

A pocketful of bananas

Light-fingered guests have been abusing the hospitality of the Rhineland-Palatinate by stealing bananas, cigars, and ham. "Die Welt" reports with indignation that pilferage is rife at official receptions in Mainz. A delegate to the German equivalent of the BMA's annual conference was seen to make repeated visits to the cloakroom where he filled his overcoat pockets with handfuls of black cigars. Delegates to an education conference removed in its entirety a decorative Black Forest ham worth 80 marks. And absolutely everybody, "Die Welt" says, steals bananas.

All this high-society kleptomania has alarmed the protocol department of the Rhineland-Palatinate provincial Government. The department has a budget, after all, and needs to watch the pennings. Some time ago sad experience suggested that ashtrays decorated with the Rhineland-Palatinate's coat of arms were disappearing into the pockets of the eminent more quickly than they could be replaced. Crested Rhineland-Palatinate wine-glasses were disappearing too. Nowadays they have plain china ashtrays

and plain glass glasses, and nobody steals them. But now the guests steal food instead.

"Die Welt" says that it is not so much the canapés as the packaged-by-nature food that the guests take with them. You can put a banana in your pocket with impunity (sartorially speaking) but a pocketful of canapés is an embarrassment. What usually happens at a Rhineland-Palatinate Government reception is that the guests eat the canapés on the spot, pocket the bananas, help themselves to the black cigars, and move on at eight o'clock to another reception given in their honour by the municipality of Mainz. This way, says "Die Welt," even the hungriest official guest can avoid paying for his dinner. The protocol department says sympathetically that the people who do this most often are hungry academics. (Non-academics, on the other hand, tend to steal the flowers). The protocol department, to its credit, does not seem to mind. In the end it makes no difference to the departmental budget whether the guests eat their bananas on or off the premises.

A COUNTRY DIARY

THE LAKE DISTRICT: The dwarf juniper is supposed to be found as high as 2,700 feet in the mountains of northern Britain, which is about the height we found it among the crags of Grasmere End the other day. It was growing in neat, prickly clumps only a few inches high, and the spiky ends of the leaves, encountered by upward exploring hands, presented the only slight difficulty in an ascent of this mountain wall that looks so impressive from the shore of Crummock Water. If you have a particularly vivid imagination and "view the wall at the right time and from the right angle you might say it has something of the appearance of the North Wall of the Eiger as seen from Lauterbrunnen and the Grindelwald valley. I know the Eiger wall is three times as high, nearly twice as steep, and an exception ally formidable ascent compared with the rather horrid scramble up the crumbling rock of Grasmere End, but here is one of the most spectacular views of hulk and steepness to be seen from any main road in the Lake District. And if you choose a route up the middle of the face, keeping to rock all the way and avoiding the easy hits, you can almost persuade yourself you are climbing a mountain instead of just the splendid horseshoe circuit of Gossale Gill—all pools and waterfalls—by traversing Dove Crag and Hopegill Head, with its shattered wall of Hobcarton Crag, and then trotting down the shapely little peak of Whiteside. And probably have the fells to yourself all day.

A. HARRY GRIFFIN.

OUR system of criminal trials is based on the adversary principle—each side presents its case and the judge or jury decides on the basis of the evidence and arguments heard. The court takes little part in the process of eliciting evidence. This makes it vital that each side is in a position to present its case. Yet in the great majority of cases heard by magistrates' courts the defendant is unrepresented—he has no lawyer to put his argument. These courts deal with 98 per cent of the country's criminal business and send more people to prison than the higher courts.

Until very recently there was little sign of concern about this situation. The Widgery Committee which reported on legal aid in 1966 said that the system was—broadly speaking—working well. It thought that the cases heard by magistrates in which legal aid ought to be granted, were the minority in which there was a real risk of a custodial penalty, or of serious damage to reputation, or where the accused could not follow the proceedings—for instance, because of his mental condition or lack of English.

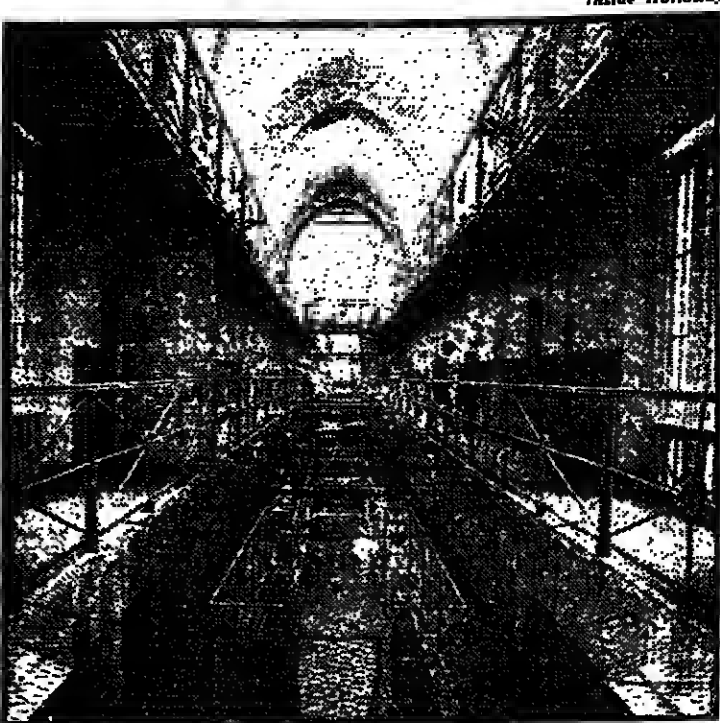
The committee said that these criteria were already applied by most courts. But it was not able to support this assertion with any evidence. And in the past two years the signs have grown that the criteria are not being effectively applied. By far the weightiest piece of evidence to date is a short book published today, "Silent in Court", by Susanne Dell of the Institute of Psychiatry at the Maudsley Hospital.

The book is based on interviews with a random sample of 565 women in Holloway Prison, which draws its inmates from courts all over southern England. Each woman was interviewed by a research worker and a psychiatrist. Corroborative information was obtained from court and prison hospital records, from probation officers and from the Criminal Record Office.

The results are devastating. No less than 81 per cent of those sentenced to prison or borstal training, 79 per cent of those remanded after conviction and not subsequently imprisoned and 84 per cent of those imprisoned for failure to pay fines were found to have been unrepresented in court. Almost 80 per cent of prisoners found to be psychotic or men-

A new study published today shows that in spite of the legal aid system the majority of defendants in magistrates' courts have no legal representation. MICHAEL ZANDER puts a case for for a "duty solicitor" scheme.

Silence in court



Inside Holloway

tally subnormal were unrepresented. So were six out of 10 women who spoke no English, and 61 per cent of first offenders.

The study paints a picture of bewildered women who had little notion of what had happened to them in court and little understanding even of their right to apply for legal aid. There are many examples of women who would hardly have been imprisoned if they had been legally represented. In one case the court rejected a defence that the accused was actually in prison when the offence was alleged to have been committed. The results are doubly disturbing since it is normally accepted that courts are even more reluctant to send women to prison than men.

The inescapable conclusion is that the Widgery criteria, far from being normally applied by

the magistrates' courts, are normally not applied. Yet as recently as last December, Mr Mark Carlisle (for the Home Office) told the House of Commons that "the legal aid system in criminal courts is working well" and that we do not have "any substantial reason to believe that they [the Widgery Committee's criteria] are not fully known to the courts."

This statement was perhaps a little disingenuous, since Mrs Dell's report was in the hands of the Home Office at the time. It is also remarkable in view of the Home Office statement to Mrs Dell that the criteria have never been communicated to the courts in spite of an assurance in 1966 by the then Home Secretary, Mr Roy Jenkins, that they would be.

The reason given by the Home Office was that the expense of implementing the

criteria would place an intolerable burden on the system in terms of both money and manpower. In other words, the Home Office appears to accept that many people who need representation in the lower courts do not get it, and at the same time the responsible Minister is allowed by his civil servants to make statements which deny that there is any problem.

But notifying the courts of the criteria even by giving them statutory force would only be to scratch the surface of the problem. The real difficulty is that so few of those needing help apply for it and that there is so little information available about the case when the decision to grant legal aid has to be made.

If a person is charged with, say, shoplifting, the court cannot know until it has heard the evidence and the defendant's background whether he should be put on probation or sent to prison. But this is precisely the question which needs to be answered in order to know whether legal aid should be granted.

There is no way round this difficulty short of requiring applicants for legal aid to disclose their defence and their background either to the court (which would be intolerable) or to some committee of lawyers (which would create appalling delays). Probably the only way to make any real dent in the problem is to adopt something like the Scottish or the Ontario duty solicitor schemes, in which local solicitors—on a rota—advise unrepresented defendants. If they decide to plead guilty the duty lawyer makes the plea in mitigation of sentence. If they decide to plead not guilty he asks for an adjournment and bail and can help with the application for legal aid.

This system of representation is relatively cheap. It could be mounted here, if not in every one of the thousand magistrates' courts, at least in a large number—including all the busiest courts. It could make a significant improvement in the quality of justice in our criminal courts. If some scheme of this kind is not implemented, a large number of defendants will continue to be sent to prison and given other serious penalties without justice either being done, or being seen to be done.

Susanne Dell, "Silent in Court," G. Bell and Sons, £1.40.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Sir Alec's Lisbon statement

Sir,—Little publicity seems to have been given in this country to the Foreign Secretary's statement in Lisbon to the effect that Portugal's policy towards its colonial territories is not racist. We are, however, strongly of the opinion that this statement, published as it was in overseas news channels, can only increase the damage to Britain's relations with black African states inflicted by the Government's insistence on supplying arms to South Africa, and provide moral support for a policy which, though different in style, is common in effect with the racially oppressive policies practised by South Africa and Rhodesia. Liberation therefore demands that the Government repudiates this statement and makes it clear that the military repression by Portugal of its colonial peoples is no more acceptable in Britain than is the policy of apartheid—which the British Government has continually condemned—or its application in Rhodesia, which UN sanctions against the Smith regime are designed to prevent.—Yours faithfully,

Brookway,
President,
Sidney Eldwell, MP,
Vice-Chairman,
Joan Hyman,
Southern Africa
Committee.
Liberation,
London N1.

No trial in Singapore

Sir,—In February 1963, Tai Yuen was arrested in Singapore and has been held in custody without trial ever since then. During part of this period he has been in solitary confinement. Tai Yuen, a journalist, was arrested under the Preservation of Public Security Ordinance, which gave the authorities power to detain suspected "subversives" without having to prove the case against them in court.

I belong to a group (in Southport, Lancashire) of Amnesty Internationalists who have taken up Tai Yuen's case and who have repeatedly written to members of the Singapore Government in an effort to ascertain why he has not been released.

Mirages in Malaysia?

Sir,—With reference to "Malaysia Switches to Mirages" (June 9), in fact, no definite decision has been taken. The Deputy Minister of Defence, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, has clarified reports quoting him as saying that a squadron of Mirages is to be added to the Royal Malaysian Air Force. The Deputy Minister says: "In touching brief on the expansion plan of the Malaysian Armed Forces I said that it should be necessary for Malaysia to establish and maintain an acceptable air defence capability and that she might have to acquire suitable fighter aircraft such as the Australian Mirage at Butterworth or its equivalent."

The Deputy Minister said in

Super punishments

Sir,—The statement on crime and sentencing by Sir John Waldron, Commissioner for Metropolitan Police, coming shortly after my own confrontation with the law prompts a comment from the "other side."

My crime was hardly sensational; I used a girlfriend's valid season ticket to travel from East Finchley to Euston and back and even more stupidly, I altered "Miss" to "Mr." I was caught. As a criminal—pathetic, I infringed three laws and was fined £10 on one charge (travelling without payment), £5 on each of the others (altering a ticket, and using an altered ticket) and £10 costs in the L.T.C. Corroboratively, the magistrate asked me my income (£51 per month) and whether I lived at home (No, I pay rent—no amount mentioned but I pay £20 per month). To sum up—for defrauding the L.T.C. of 20p I was relieved of £30.

How does this relate to Sir John Waldron's comments on violent criminals? It doesn't, except that for the past three days I have experienced unusual feelings of aggression and violent fantasy. If I was not the average, inhibited middle-class psychologist that I am, capable of rationalising, intellectualising, and writing to an established newspaper, what would I do to restore peace of mind? I'm not sure, but perhaps I would give vent to my real

feelings and as a consequence once again be in court, this time on a more serious charge.

Surely, the least that must be done to reduce the crime rate is to replace amateur, if dedicated, magistrates with professionals—sociologists, criminologists, psychologists, lawyers—and to bring to an end any practices which might compromise a court's responsibility to the defendant e.g. the staffing of courts with police officers. Emotive cries for stiffer penalties, tougher police and other authoritarian obsessions are primitive and counter-productive.

Colin S. Dixon,
3 Southern Road,
London N 2.

The prices we deserve?

Sir,—Mr James Prior MP, Minister of Agriculture, declares blandly that the new estimates of price increases as a result of our entry into the Common Market will show that the gap has been narrowed considerably. Naïve observers like myself might conclude that the increase in retail prices by 3.5 per cent between the general election and April 1971 is not entirely unconnected with this.

Of course, I understand that Mr Heath will take effective action, once inside the EEC, to cut prices at a stroke and reduce unemployment. What was it somebody said about getting the Government we deserve... —Yours faithfully,
Arnold Wagner,
London N 3.

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July 1971

Between Davies and a deep blue sea

PETER RODGERS on the stormy history of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders—and how it might be salvaged

PETER JENKINS

Smart mover

BY so carefully refraining from committing himself either in public or in private Mr Harold Wilson has created a near universal expectation that he will contrive by some means or another to oppose Britain's accession to the European Community. This expectation derives from a not very flattering view of him: it is assumed that he will do the smart thing politically.

Mr Wilson is very sensitive to comments of this kind. He is wounded and angered by imputations against his integrity and principle. Since he was driven from office a year ago he has devoted a lot of time and energy to defending his good reputation and justifying his record.

Only those who persist in the belief that Mr Wilson is deficient in principle or so deluded that he is unaware of the credibility problem which he has to overcome as leader of the opposition will take it for granted that he is going to finish up an opponent of Britain in Europe. And, even if he is held capable of taking one view about the interests of his country while in office and adopting another when in opposition, it isn't easy to see how he is going to be able to explain his change of mind.

For there is not the slightest room for doubt that Mr Wilson was thoroughly convinced when in office that membership of the Common Market was the best thing for Britain. When this is achieved Mr Wilson will deserve a large share of the credit. For he showed great statesmanship in 1967 in facing up to the facts of the country's position and boldly renewing the application to join. He has said nothing while in opposition to indicate that he is altered in his conviction: he has merely continued to reserve his position on the terms.

The terms look as if they are going to be as good as any Labour Government could have obtained. Mr Wilson will have available to him the advice of senior colleagues such as Mr Roy Jenkins, Mr Denis Healey, Mr Anthony Crosland, and Mr Harold Lever. They are, of course, all pro-Market—but so is Mr Wilson. It would seem very curious to the public if they all thought the terms satisfactory and he did not.

In spite of his many times repeated belief that membership on reasonable terms is in the national interest Mr Wilson might be forced to accept, however reluctantly, that it is not possible in the present economic circumstances. Although he has in the past defined economic strength in terms of balance of payments surplus there is nothing to stop him confessing error on this score and measuring the strength of the economy, and the success of his own administration, in terms of the growth rate.

Or he could take the populist position and defer to the verdict of the Labour Party conference and the opinion polls. But this would mean eating his words on the subject of leadership and the role of the annual conference. However, this would leave him open to great misunderstanding. He might be thought to lack courage as a leader, deemed the prisoner of his left wing, or accused of being "scared of Callaghan."

Let us be more generous. Let us reject the scurrilous attacks on Mr Wilson's integrity and flexibility. Do him the credit of believing that he is a courageous politician whose chief objectives are to regain the confidence of the country and maintain the respect in which it holds him in order to play a leading statesman's part in the affairs of an enlarged European Community after the next election. In which case Mr Wilson will have to welcome the great opportunities which, as he has always said, membership of the enlarged Community will offer.

He can cavil at the terms a bit, allowing himself the politician's licence to claim that he could have done better himself, but he will have to conclude that in the national interest they had better be accepted. At the same time it will be his duty to launch a fierce attack upon the Government for reducing the country to a condition in which it may be incapable of seizing the opportunities. Indeed, membership of the Common Market, he can argue, makes the early return of a Labour Government more imperative than ever.

There would have to be a free vote in the Parliamentary Labour Party of course. This would enable Mr Wilson to vote according to his own conscience. Many would follow him, and still more respect him. His leadership would be secured. He has never been afraid of unpopularity and has frequently said so. By acting in this way Mr Wilson would put a stop to the campaign of vilification which presents him as a man of little principle.

ALTHOUGH it has far to go before it can be compared with the best in its industry, in terms of production techniques and efficiency UCS now has a better chance of surviving than at any time since it started. The threat of closure is a financial problem.

The root of the trouble is simple: a shortage of working cash for paying wages and buying materials. Since UCS was formed over three years ago from the yards of John Brown, Alexander Stephen, Fairfield and Yarrow—now gone its own way again—it has been teetering and twice almost fell into bankruptcy only to be saved by the Labour Government.

The tragedy is that it has at last made true progress in modernising itself and increasing efficiency.

The obvious routes to saving the yard again look very dubious. The first, direct Government loans or grants, has been emphatically ruled out by the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, Mr John Davies. The Conservatives

have not given the company any money, but they have—by some tardiness—helped it significantly by effectively writing off £10 millions in loans in exchange for an increase in dividends (if they were ever to come).

The Government, which owns 48 per cent of the company, has also given substantial loan guarantees to back orders, although there were delays in getting this through too.

The Shipbuilding Industry Board, formed to help restructure the industry, is now thought likely to come up with any help. Apart from the fact that the Board has little time left to run, it has virtually no money available for grants. Although the position on loans is a little easier there is thought to be little chance of this at the moment.

UCS has already approached the Board, and it is unlikely that it got much joy. In February, when Yarrow was separated from the yard and the loan was written down, the Board played no part.

If the Government keeps to its pledges, the company's customers must be about the last resort for help. In February, along with the Yarrow package, the prices of about three fifths of the UCS contracts were put up with the customers' agreement to raise £2.5 millions. This is coming in gradually as the new and higher progress payments are made.

UCS has an order book of 30 ships worth £90 millions, with delivery stretching into 1973. Nine are on the stocks and their prospective owners—who will have made substantial progress payments—will be hit badly in the pocket if the yard goes bust, and actually stop work. Many of the other customers whose ships are not yet building would have to take their places right at the bottom of somebody else's order book.

When shipowners agree to postpone last February, they did so only after some hard bargaining about Government guarantees on certain long-term credits—a process which took months. So any support

from customers is likely to need Government intervention in some form.

Contract pricing was the downfall of the yards which now make up UCS. When the group was formed it was making losses on every ship it was building. Massive inflation had hit the whole of the British shipbuilding industry which was taught an unforgettable lesson about pricing. [UCS is now negotiating some—but not all—of its contracts with clauses to take account of cost inflation. The rest are at "realistic prices" according to the company.]

The effect of bad contracts was multiplied by inefficiency, strikes and demarcation problems—the mixture which has now cost the Government £20 millions in grants and loans. The imaginative Fairfield's group of businessmen took over the Fairfield's yard and attempted to modernise it in partnership with unions and Government. It failed in squabbles and re-organisation. The verdict on Fairfield's is still obscured by controversy, but its new

methods aroused hostility and resentment in some of the other Clyde yards with which it was later combined.

Over three years later—and four months beyond the period which was optimistically set for putting things right—it has become apparent that some of the good lessons from Fairfield's have sunk in. It took repeated threats from Ministers, management and all that money to bring it about.

But the company has done many of the things it promised. The labour force was cut by a quarter to 7,500 last summer. The Clyde range of standardised ships in the 18,000-ton class was introduced over a year ago, and two more bigger types have recently been announced. No more liners will be built.

Vitality important is that the yard has concentrated on medium sized ships built in 34 to 36 weeks which means that order books are easier to control and progress payments come in faster. It built its last unprofitable ship at the end of last year.



Bengal apart

by John Rosselli



BEYOND the ties of a humanity that makes one at times ashamed to be a man, we are bound up with Bengal. More than any other part of the sub-continent that beautiful land, kept alive by the water that threatens it, has been bound up with British rule and influence.

The British first partitioned it in 1905, then thought better of it. Final partition in 1947 is only now hearing its last fruit, in a disaster that has killed against Hindu, Muslim against Muslim. The news from Bengal suggests that the contrary pulls of language, culture, and geography on one side, Islamic fervour and sheer militant egotism on the other, are turning Bengal into a Hindu colony of the other.

In the Punjab in 1947 Hindu made their way to India. Muslims to Pakistan, amid slaughter more haphazard than the one that is happening now. In its way it was a clean break. It did not happen in Bengal as suddenly or on the same scale. Only now, as all too much evidence suggests, are the Pathans and Punjabis in the Pakistan army finishing the job by driving out

the remaining seven million or so Hindus. At the same time, they have probably dealt the Bengali Muslim middle class a blow it will take a long time to recover from.

Among the areas of undivided India with a large Muslim population Bengal was always special. In the North, Islam had for centuries been the religion of empire, of court, army, and nobility; Urdu or, for literary purpose, Persian, was the Muslim language. In faraway Bengal, Islam was the religion of a thin upper crust, much of it broken up by the British when they began to rule, and, for the rest, of the poor.

With the upsurge of cultural nationalism in the nineteenth century, Bengali Muslims and Hindus were far closer than their Northern equivalents to sharing one language and one culture. It is difficult for people who have never had to make a choice of language and culture to understand how much that means.

There is a Bengali Muslim word for "yes," another for "paternal uncle"; the Hindus have their own versions. There is a Muslim form of greeting and a Muslim diet. But differences you can see

and hear go little further. Two years ago I crossed, as few then could, the border at Bangaon and went on to Jessore, Dacca, and Chanderpur—names now like a death-knell. On either side were the same faces, voices, bamboo huts, with only a few heards and round caps to denote Islam; even to the style of sign-posting it was one country.

There is a Muslim talismanic poem, Nazrul's, as there was once a Hindu talismanic writer, Bankim Chandra. But in the Dacca homes of middle class Muslims, the songs they sang, rap, were songs of Tagore. To be a literate Bengali is to live in and through the "Bengali bhasa," the sweet tongue.

As late as 1943, Fazlul Huq, the Muslim Prime Minister of undivided Bengal, was a man devoted to Bengali culture who had reached office on a platform of tenants' rights. This is not the place to go into the intricate steps by which Huq's brand of politics succumbed to communism and East Bengal went into Pakistan. In hindsight it looks like one of those historic jabs nations can blunder into.

Partition, all the same, bred up a Muslim middle

class. "My old college at Mymensingh," an intelligent Hindu told me, "used to have 80 per cent Hindu, 20 per cent Muslim students. Now it's the other way round—and a very good thing."

What did such people, though, want with Urdu, the language Jinnah said must be the national one? Nearly 20 years ago they rioted and forced Bengali into equal place. What was Kashmir to be? What was all the apparatus of Indo-Pakistan enmity that cut them off from Calcutta and forced them to get their coal from Poland and China rather than from the mines of West Bengal? Less and less.

To speak, shortly after Ayub Khan's fall, to 15-year-old boys who for two or three weeks had run Dacca was to take in a heady brew of Bengali separatism and idealistic communism. Alleged Maoists insisted that I must not address them in the Bengali high honorific mode—"after all, we are much younger than you."

Where are they now? All may go into reverse, with tight army rule, Westerners in command, much of the intelligentsia dead or

scattered, a helot peasant and helot population appeared with Hindu exiles' property, perhaps Urdu again. Such things may work, for a time and at great cost. There are examples. In our historical situation it is practicable for brown men to oppress brown men within the national borders; armies in poor countries often hold the trumps; Ceylon acts as a staging post for the West Pakistanis; apart from all the good reasons for avoiding international conflict, no one except some Bengalis much wants a united, probably Communist Bengal, perhaps not even China. There are nations historically unlucky.

We speak of genocide. That sounds modern, scientifically planned. What goes on sounds more like Cromwell in Ireland, or nineteenth century blood-lettings in Paraguay. I fear it is still something people can get away with.

Not that this is an ending. Bengali culture seems far too deep-rooted to be stifled. Bengal is a land of the young. From the historic traumas inward reconstruction will no doubt grow. But it may take a long time; it is hard to see who will achieve it except the Bengalis themselves.

Beauty and the bars

Malcolm Dean reports from San Rafael, Sunday

WHAT Frank Lloyd Wright would have had to say about his Martin County monument to civilisation in which Angela Davis will seek hall tomorrow, no one will ever know, but its recent modification challenged the precepts on which it was designed.

From a distance, it claims its beauty—a long, handsome, horizontal building with graceful arches set amid gently sloping hills just turning brown. In 1957, two years before he died while he was still designing the centre, the architect travelled to the county to describe the purpose behind his plans: "Beauty is the moving cause of nearly every issue worth the civilisation we have, and civilisation without a culture is like a man without a soul."

What his building testifies today is that beauty by itself is not enough. For what the supporters of the Angela Davis cause will see as a significant symbol, the open arches of the Hall of Justice, which has cost \$4.5 millions and which houses the county's 10 courts, are now blocked by bars where ever access could be gained from the ground.

At each doorway, electronic machines for detecting guns or bombs have been installed, and are manned by two guards who require all employees and visitors to walk under the arches of the machines.

It was here last August that Jonathan Jackson, aged 21, the younger brother of the late George Jackson—author of the famous prison letters—held up a court at gunpoint, armed three convicts, kidnapped a judge and four other host-

ages and attempted to escape, shooting three the Soledad Brothers by 12:20.

Jonathan Jackson, the judge, and two of the convicts all died in a shoot-out outside the civic centre as the kidnappers attempted to escape in a van. The convict who survived, Russell Magee, is being tried with Angela Davis on charges of murder, kidnapping, and conspiracy. Miss Davis, a former assistant professor in philosophy at the University of California and a close friend and pupil of the godfather of student revolt, Herbert Marcuse, is alleged to have furnished Jonathan Jackson with the four guns that he used in the kidnapping. Under California law an accomplice of a crime may be held guilty of the same offence as its perpetrator.

Magee, who wants the case transferred to Federal court, has so far dominated the court hearing as he has successfully stalled the proceedings with a succession of handwritten petitions legally challenging the jurisdiction of the court, the validity of the charges, the prejudice of the judges, and the competence of its court-appointed attorneys. He has an far got rid of five judges, four attorneys, and has attempted to persuade Miss Davis to get rid of her six lawyers. As a prisoner already serving a life sentence for robbery, Magee faces a mandatory death sentence if he is found guilty.

Delay is of no advantage to Miss Davis, whose lawyers are trying to "unlock" her from the proceedings. Tomorrow is a key point in the trial and the judge will decide if Miss Davis can be tried

separately, and whether he should grant her bail.

The trial has rocked this community, which is about 40 minutes by road from San Francisco. Only two months after the kidnapping, one of its courtrooms was destroyed by a bomb, and another severely damaged. A succession of bomb scares followed. At the hall 1,000 employees in county hall would be evacuated, but this routine is no longer followed. One protection against bombing is Miss Davis, who since her extradition from New York last December, has been kept in two cells in the building.

Unlike some of her supporters, Miss Davis remains a rationalist. In her only interview since she was taken into custody in New York on October 13, she emphasised that America had not yet entered the stage of fascism. It was she said, a repressive government which would continue to level "trumped up criminal charges against us revolutionaries." And with the last anti-Crime Bill, was increasingly pointing in the direction of fascism. But it "has not yet assigned to the courts the arbitrary authority to imprison us indefinitely or put us to death under the charge of revolutionary activity."

This Guardian reporter, after interviews with a secretary, a sheriff, an inspector, and a county attorney, a transatlantic telephone call to England to establish credentials, two lots of fingerprints—one for the FBI and one for the State—two lots of photographs, and on long form providing a host of personal details, became the 26th reporter to be accredited to the trial.

Marxman ship John Windsor on Young Socialists

IN the seclusion of the Mahatma Gandhi Hall in London, under the benevolent eyes of men from Transport House, Britain's Young Socialists yesterday thrashed their way through every attempt to turn them into Europeans. The occasion was an extraordinary conference of the International Union of Socialist Youth—IUSY, pronounced "you see"—organised by the Labour Party.

Nerves were still taut after the uproar over CIA involvement which broke up the Rome IUSY congress two years ago. It was the first international conference since then, a chance for young Socialists to dust themselves down, reconsolidate, bring a new perception to international Socialist ideology, and "provide genuinely worked out concepts for Europe, the developing countries, and the Third Force theory."

But Britain's young Marxists were having none of it. Nor were their colleagues in the public gallery, who stood up and hissed when the swash-buckling British motion calling for an anti-Common Mar-

ket campaign was heavily out-voted.

Compared with these revolutionary cuckoos in the nest, the delegations from abroad looked like the old men of Europe. Germaos and Danes rose to explain the virtues of a European coordinating commission which would distribute information papers and hold working conferences to hammer out trans-national strategy. How ill-mannered of the British to insist on talking parties.

The British Labour Party Young Socialists retire their firebrands at the age of 25. The foreign delegates at the conference at the Indian YMCA in W1 were anything up to 30 years old, mellowed by the experience of six years or so of university or even salary earning. Their ideals are social-democratic and they tend to rub along pretty well with their senior Socialist parties.

Their attitude to the British was simply to clobber them. The proposal from Sozialistische Jugend Deutschlands for a coordinating body carried the conference.

Friendly words from Mr Lap Mikardo, chairman of the

Labour Party, did little to dispel the general opinion that if you must hold conferences you had better leave three-year gaps in between. He told the 70 delegates, including an incognito Young Socialist from Spain: "We would like to see you working towards a broader base so as to become truly a world organisation."

Socialist movements desperately needed young people because they were not afraid of idealism, were irreverent towards establishments, and could think in the long term. (Two points out of three for the Young Socialists, one delegate was heard to remark.)

The chairman of the Young Socialists is a crane driver, Mr Peter Doyle, aged 24. He has scant respect for social democracy in European or otherwise. "We've been doing the maverick bit for the past two years," he said. "We feel that the problems of IUSY are political, arising from its initial foundation in 1911 as an official section of the Socialist International. It is basically reformist rather than revolutionary; this has been the big issue throughout the conference."

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IN AN UNHELPFUL contribution to the present economic policy debate, ANTHONY HARRIS suggests that resumed economic growth would not be an unmixed blessing—even if we knew how to achieve it

THE PRESENT debate about economic policy—to reflate or not to reflate—is unusually depressing. It is being conducted in terms which ought to be out of date; it dodges all the more difficult issues; and part of the case for reflation is being conducted with unexampled cynicism.

First, Whitehall still seems to be arguing about whether or not we have a recession at the moment. The fact that there can be any question of this after a sharp fall in output, after nearly 400,000 jobs have vanished in twelve months, after several months in which the banks have been unable to find borrowers for their funds, only shows up the sophistry which can be brought to the interpretation of economic statistics.

The fact that the Budget may have done something to arrest the decline, or that the postal strike may have made matters look a little worse than they are, cannot alter the broad conclusion that we are in the worst recession since the war.

Matters are in fact a great deal worse than official forecasts have suggested—because, as we have repeatedly pointed out in

these pages, the equations used for economic forecasting are badly caught out when there is a basic shift in economic psychology.

Business confidence has in fact been badly damaged both by the excessive severity of the monetary squeeze—both in this country and in the United States—and by the inflation which followed partly because industry's will and power to resist had been sapped. This is what we forecast nearly two years ago, and continuously after that, and it is what has happened.

Obstinate

This fall in business confidence has, not only made the recession sharper than was expected, but it will make it much harder to cure. We are likely to find, as the Americans have found, that depressed confidence is an obstinate problem. The old arithmetic of fiscal and monetary stimulation does not work any more. There are quite strong though non-mathematical reasons, to suspect that the stimulus contained in the Budget will have rather less result than has been forecast.

The reason is simply that the business community is

much more aware of the reality of risk than it once was. Investment decisions are more cautious, and financial policies more conservative. It is this risk assessment, and not shortage of money, which has already caused the collapse of Rolls-Royce, and now threatens Upper Clyde Shipbuilders and Lockheed. All these companies have run into trouble at a time when their banks had large funds going begging—but not begging so hard that the banks would throw good money after bad. Each crisis makes the next more likely.

You may think that this forbidding description argues the case for a strong and immediate reflation, without further ado; but I would like to suggest that the problem is a great deal more complicated than that. For, given the nature of the problem, the simple reflate-now argument amounts to saying that because businessmen are more cautious and some companies are in trouble, we ought to change the rules, or the business environment, so that expansion is always risk-free and the world is safe for incompetent managements. One might think that we had lived in such a world for rather too long.

Incompetent management is only a part of the trouble. The growth-first world in

which we lived until recently was a rather sleazy one in a number of ways. Look, for a start, at the policy options now presented to us: either to stimulate growth through credit expansion (more goods for those who cannot pay for them) or through devaluation; only the desirable end of reducing unemployment can commend such means as these.

Nonsense

Look, again, at the results of risk-free growth in the financial world—the fungus-like growth of pig-on-pork performance funds and off-shore nonsenses, the fashion for ever-higher gearing, the wonderland economics of empty office buildings like Centre Point, the whole unhealthy world described by Mr Wilson in 1964, in which it is easier and more rewarding to make money than to earn it. (He described it, but his policies produced the biggest paper bids and paper fortunes than we have ever seen.)

Remember an era in which

every bright young graduate wanted to be a stockbroker or a merchant banker—or, if he had a social conscience, to go and look after the casualties of this world, the old, the mentally ill and the rest. Only dullards wanted to work in industry.

And then think about pollution. And inflation.

The fact is that we did not, in the 1950s and early '60s, inhabit an ideal world which has now been spoiled by mismanagement. We are, all over the world, in booming or slumping economies, facing the results of a bad bout of over-indulgence. The cure is not to go off on another bender straight away: a hair of the dog, but also a bout of relative sobriety.

To reduce this diatribe to more practical terms, the cure both for inflation and some of its attendant evils is likely to lie in a fairly prolonged régime of tight markets. This may or may not mean slow growth once we are accustomed to it—there is still no satisfactory theory of economic growth, a fact which may

surprise those who listen to the easy prescriptions of politicians on the subject.

Certainly some companies seem able to flourish in adverse conditions, as is shown by the recent results of Sainsbury's, Marks and Spencer, and Guest Keen—a rather encouraging list, if you think about it.

It is not even clear that a lower rate of investment means lower growth, since much investment has been wasteful or misconceived, and we do not make anything like full use of the assets we have.

False idea

But what is important is to recognise the changed conditions which we now face. It means, as the OECD has suggested, thinking about manpower policies for a period in which unemployment may be obstinately high if we do nothing about it. (There is no good theoretical hacking for the idea that keeping large numbers of people out of work cures inflation, nor would the conclusion be

acceptable with any amount of statistical backing). It means making sure that we are imposing the right disciplines on enterprise. (The OECD, which is embarking on a study of environmental economics, is again pointing the way.) It also means using the availability of spare resources to develop the work of the public sector for the public good. It means ensuring that the monetary authorities respond to the falling demand for credit by letting interest rates decline again as inflation abates (without following the American example and lurching from one extreme to another).

None of this rules out measures to restore a reasonable balance to the economy. A relaxation of hire purchase regulations would seem sensible now—given the high rate of saving and the high rate of unemployment. It seems likely that we are screwing down the safety valve of a cold boiler in any case.

We may well be forced to a moderate devaluation before

very long simply to restore the restrictions which existed before inflation ruined them. Such measures can be recommended more confidently simply because they are not likely, after the shocks which business confidence has suffered, to restore our local substitute for boom conditions.

Too tight

But a proper appreciation of our real state does rule out extreme efforts to get the pressure of demand back to the sort of levels we have seen in some recent periods, and cynical schemes to organise a pre-Europe boom or a pre-election boom. It could mean re-ordering our priorities in a way which ought to appeal to a Socialist opposition, and appeared to once. It is a pity that the only politician who seems to have appreciated what we are now facing is now out of the economic policy team. He is Sir Keith Joseph who has described a market discipline "too tight for comfort"—and he was speaking well before the election.

TUC seeking stricter factory safety rules

BY OUR LABOUR STAFF

Every factory in Britain should be inspected officially at least once a year to ensure that it is observing the rules, the TUC says in its evidence to the Robens Committee on Safety.

According to the TUC, only a quarter are at present examined. The Chief Inspector of Factories has admitted that it is impossible to examine them all—"desirable though this may be." To the TUC, the

four-year gap between inspections is "excessive." It argues that the number of inspectors needs to be increased.

Firms must be required by law to bring their workers into the safety set-up, the TUC's memorandum says. It declares that attempts by unions to win the assistance of workers in checking that conditions are safe have so far met with a lukewarm response from too many managers.

The committee, set up by the Government to look into safety in factories, is asked to recommend the re-introduction of the Labour Government's Health and Safety Bill. This would have made joint safety committees compulsory in all large companies. In smaller firms, workers would have the right to elect official safety delegates.

Part of the evidence warns Lord Robens against any change in the law which would reduce an employer's responsibility for accidents resulting from a breach

of safety regulations. At present the law holds an employer completely responsible.

A Law Commission working party, however, recently proposed that an employer should no longer be criminally liable where he could show that he used "due diligence" to prevent an accident happening.

A major proposal by the TUC is a national occupational safety council to co-ordinate all aspects of safety work. It would be responsible for helping both sides of industry to improve standards and would back up this by research into accidents and safety equipment.

Mergers cleared

The Department of Trade and Industry has decided not to refer to the Monopolies Commission the proposed mergers between the Great Universal Stores and J. & F. Stone Lighting and Radio, and BSR and Bulpitts (Swan Brand).

City comment

Contracting chances

IT IS NOW more than two months since the Selection Trust camp cancelled its agreement to develop the giant Sar Cheshmeh copper deposits in Iran and there has been no word since about progress of the new attempts to negotiate new terms.

Selection Trust hoped to have the whole affair settled fairly quickly but as time drags on there is growing concern in the City that the chances of getting a new contract are dim—and may have evaporated already.

There are two things backing up these fears. For one, the Japanese are lobbying hard and for another there are reports from Tehran that the authorities are still holding out for partners willing to participate on terms not greatly different from those rejected by Iranian Selection.

The 50-50 joint venture of Selection Trust and Consolidated African Selection Trust, Iranian Selection Trust, had out of its original 1967 agreement for two main reasons, and as the company is backed by one of the world's most experienced mining empires, it hardly seems likely that the original terms would be attractive to anyone else. Basically, Iranian Selection Trust was prepared to take 30 per cent of the profits in return for 48 per cent of the equity, but production targets are now nearly double those originally envisaged and finance requirements have exploded to around £145 millions.

The prospect of Japanese competition is much more daunting, even if its package lacks mining expertise. Six major producers have formed a consortium to tender for the contract and as Sar Cheshmeh will be one of the biggest copper mines in the world, it would make a powerful impact on the consumers' bargaining power in future contracts with traditional supply sources—such as the ITCZ empire.

The contract could be supported by a whole package to supply mining equipment and in this, the producers will be fully backed by Japan's thrusting export promotion bodies.

As well as the Japanese, Iranian Selection Trust is facing competition from European mining houses. A report from Tehran over the weekend says "several" European groups are negotiating with the Ministry of Economics but no names are mentioned. One candidate is believed to be Union Minière of Belgium, which has bought a Selection Trust's chances of recouping any of the £5 millions sunk into Sar Cheshmeh look just a little bit more remote.

TYNDALL

Playing the waiting game

BUILDING UP a property bond fund can be a long process, unless you are prepared to take an aggressive marketing line. Tyndall Property Fund has just announced its first two property acquisitions. It has bought a modern freehold shop and office building in Surrey for £425,000 and a leasehold office and showroom in London W.1 at an undisclosed price. Tyndall says that further shops and office properties are currently being purchased and details will be released shortly.

The point is that the Tyndall Property Fund was launched nine months ago in September 1970. In that time it has attracted only £2 millions—which in terms of the property market is a negligible sum, and has only now got around to actually investing in property.

This is not intended as a criticism of the managers. In fact it would be foolish indeed for them to dash out buying a mass of small properties, or badly sited ones. The administrative costs of this sort of investment policy would eat into investors' savings and reduce the long-term value of their investment. Tyndall's is the right line—wait and buy good properties when they become available.

No, the point quite simply is that a property bond is a long-term investment. It will be some time before they get those glossy annual reports with illustrations of the tower blocks in city centres which they own.

Easing the path to metrication

THE MANAGER responsible in a company for the training which will be required to effect a successful change-over quite often does not possess a technical background.

With this in mind Guardian Business Services has designed a non-residential workshop for managers who will be concerned with metrication training and the teaching methods do not presuppose technical knowledge of metrication or a technical background.

The workshop takes place in London on June 21 and 22. Managers who attend will leave the workshop able to:

1. Analyse and record what training is needed by each member of staff in all company functions;
2. Form behavioural objectives to cover these training needs;
3. Select from all available sources the most suitable training material to meet these objectives and devise items where no suitable material is available;
4. Select the most suitable training methods and training aids for the training required;
5. Plan, prepare and administer training programmes directly related to the needs of all members of a company's staff, which will fit in with the company's changeover plan;
6. Produce a training plan and time-table to meet production and other requirements;
7. Determine if company training staff are both competent and available to carry out the training;
8. Understand and use basic technical SI units.

Numbers admitted to the course are limited and early application to the registrar is advised at Guardian Business Services Limited, 21 John Street, London WC 1. Telephone: 01-837 7011, Ext. 316.

Share for Rolls

Rolls-Royce (1971), through its industrial and marine division, has won a £1 million share of a contract placed by the Iranian Navy with Milbank Technical Services of London, for the provisioning of materials for a maintenance and overhaul base at Bandar Abbas in Southern Iran.

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It couldn't be easier. Just fill in the top part of the coupon, attach a cheque for the amount you wish to invest, and send both to Provincial. After one complete calendar month, your first monthly income cheque will be paid straight into your bank and from then on, on the first day of every month.

If you require more information before deciding, tick off the appropriate box in the bottom part of the coupon. Or check the Yellow Pages to see which of Provincial's 90 branches is nearest you. Then call and discuss your particular interests in the strictest confidence.

If you normally take professional advice before making investment decisions, then do take this advertisement with you. Many professional advisers are already recommending *Monthly Income Shares*.

Capital sum invested	Actual Monthly Income (income tax paid)	Equivalent gross monthly income for income tax payers	Equivalent gross annual income for income tax payers
£1,000	£4.17	£6.81	£81
£2,000	£8.34	£13.62	£163
£3,000	£12.50	£20.41	£244
£5,000	£20.84	£34.02	£408
£10,000	£41.67	£68.03	£816
Husband and wife (Joint Account) £20,000	£83.34	£136.07	£1,632

Other Investment Plans

Of course, not everyone needs monthly income. The whole approach of Provincial Building Society is to develop different investments to suit particular needs. They not only pioneered *Monthly Income Shares*, they also introduced *High Yield Shares linked to SAYE*. In fact, you will find Provincial offer one of the most advanced, comprehensive ranges of investment plans available. We will be glad to send you full information about them.

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ADDRESS

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☐ Provincial Savings Plans

Robens to lead PIB men in cost study firm

By VICTOR KEEGAN

Lord Robens is to become chairman of a new management consultancy group set up by former executives of the defunct Prices and Incomes Board.

The group is formed mainly from the Management Operations Branch of the PIB, which was concerned with efficiency studies of nationalised and private sector industries. At present the group, called MLH Consultants, has nine senior executives (eight from the PIB), but a dozen more ex-PIB staff could join if the venture proves a success.

Lord Robens, who is expected to take an equity stake in the company, will join on a part-time basis when he leaves the National Coal Board next month. Financial institutions, including Samuel Montagu and Keyser Ullmann, will take about 52 per cent of the equity, and a number of the senior staff will have 30 per cent of the rest. United States interests will also have a small stake.

Mr Jack Harvey, who was a senior executive with Ford before going to the PIB, will be managing director. The other directors are Lord Hirschfeld, David Montagu, Edward du Cann, and Mr J. Quinn.

The setting up of the company has, apparently, been favourably received by a number of companies and nationalised concerns which were the subject of efficiency studies by the same people a few years ago — which suggests that some of the criticism of the PIB by nationalised industries may have been a little misplaced.

Ironically the PIB once recommended to the Government that Lord Robens should centralise the PIB's activities, and appoint a managing director — which was rejected out of hand by Lord Robens.

He was, evidently, impressed with the rest of the work since the same people formed MLH. The new group is aiming at medium and large companies which are facing "profit improvement, cost-reduction, and rationalisation situations." It claims to have had a number of inquiries already. Among the investigations carried out by the MLH team when it was at the PIB were inquiries into the newspaper, baking, food, cement, brick, electricity, coal, gas, and ice-cream industries.

On Wednesday, interim figures are due from Arthur Guinness and a further good profit rise seems likely. Last year's forecast of £16.3 millions was exceeded by around £700,000 and with benefits of last November's price rises, another solid performance is expected.

An improved result is also confidently expected from Debenhams, whose figures are out on Friday. Other results this week include English China Clay, Huhns and Son, Hodge Group, Associated Newspapers, Staxel, and Trafalgar House.

On the economic front, provisional trade figures for May are due around noon today while later in the afternoon comes publication of the Treasury's economic assessment. The April index of industrial production is expected on Thursday.

MR RAYMOND BARRE, vice-president of the Executive Commission of the EEC, does not exclude the possibility of "limited flexibility" between Common Market and other currencies.

"But it must be one that would not leave our countries alone bearing the burden of the international adjustment of exchange rates," he told "Vision," a European monthly magazine, published today.

Mr Barre said the international monetary system is undermined by the "massive and persistent" United States balance of payments deficit and superficially dislocated by speculative capital movements amplified by the Eurodollar market.

"It is thus vulnerable to accidents of the type we have just seen, which can be triggered off by rumours, official statements or even by apparently insignificant economic changes," he said.

He reiterated the Commission's proposal to regulate the Eurodollar market and of steps "to stem the flood of speculative capital and apply concerted policy towards foreign capital."

"This means, principally, regulating the net foreign currency holdings of the commercial banks, controlling

Barre hints at easier EEC currency rules

the international debts of non-banking organisations, and holding back the national currency equivalents of excessive quantities of foreign exchange offered on the market."

It also means the suppression of interest payments on community bank accounts opened by residents of outside countries and even, perhaps, the introduction of negative interest payments on such accounts," he said.

Mr Barre also said the Commission had proposed a study of a dual market system, which would allow a "controlled rate" for current transactions and a "free rate" for capital transactions.

The EEC executive, he said, is against controls, but he noted that the international capital market is "constantly distorted by the conditions attached to the supply of

capital and by the huge volume of hot money."

Mr Barre said in "Vision" that the proper functioning of the EEC could not be guaranteed with floating exchange rates.

All those concerned in the community's economy, not just in agriculture, need monetary rules to play the game by. A change in fixed parities changes the game overall, but the rules remain the same. With floating exchange rates, there are no longer any rules," he said.

Mr Barre conceded that achievement of economic and monetary union may be affected by the recent monetary crisis, but he does not expect it to be seriously harmful "provided things do not go on like this too long."

He listed three "fundamental conditions" which, if not gradually met, would

render economic and monetary union "a mere document... one without any relation to reality."

These conditions are: readiness of EEC members to carry out a policy of harmonious economic growth supported by greater financial solidarity and closer monetary collaboration; solution of the economic, monetary and financial problems linked to enlargement; and adoption of a joint position in international monetary problems, especially on the dollar.

Mr Barre said in the article that if the EEC agreed to a single currency, it would not be used as a reserve unit.

He called for international agreement for "a controlled growth" of various international forms of liquidity: gold, dollars, and special drawing rights.

"This would mean progressive slowing down in the increase of overseas dollar holdings, and the creation of SDRs not as a substitute for dollars but as a substitute for them in international liquidity," he said.

Traders seek simple VAT law

By TOM TICKELL

In a memorandum to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, published today, the London Chamber of Commerce calls for a single rate of value added tax when the Government switches over to the new system in 1973.

It says that a single rate may seem a pipedream for political reasons but calls for an absolute maximum of two effective levels. If the aim is to tax luxuries or to redistribute income through a multiple rate system, the chamber declares, it will fail.

The memo does not commit itself on the crucial question of whether Britain should reverse its traditional policy and start taxing food as most Continental countries do under their VAT systems. It wants more information on the percentage incomes that the main social groups spend on food, and research into the extent that social security benefits could be increased if food was taxed.

The chamber calls for a full statistical report from the Government once a decision has been taken.

Zero rating

If food is to escape the taxman, the report wants it covered by a zero rating and not by exemption. There is a very real difference between the two. If food were covered by a zero rating—and therefore within the scheme—the retailer would be able to claim back the VAT element that had got into the cost indirectly. This would cover the tax paid on the fertiliser, the tractors and the milking machinery which would be passed on in the final price, unless there was some way in which the farmer could claim it back. If he was exempted he could not do so, for he would be outside the whole system. But if food was zero rated and was covered by VAT's administrative framework even though paying no tax, claiming would present no problems.

There is a plea that the tax should be as flexible as possible. The memo says that the Customs, which will administer it, should use a company's own records when dealing with remittances, and that it should accept the various practices used by different trades in matters of invoicing and payment.

Finally there is a steeple attack on the idea that rates between the private and public sectors should differ and a call for the Chancellor to exempt businesses when they act for overseas principals and earn invisibles in the process.

Airlines to seek 5pc freight rise

The International Air Transport Association has agreed to raise cargo rates in most parts of the world, from October 1. The new rates showing rises of about 5 per cent in "modest, selective upwards adjustments," are subject to the approval of governments involved, IATA said.

The announcement came after a month-long IATA composite cargo traffic conference which ended yesterday. Rate agreements cover North, Central and South America; Europe, the Middle East, East and West Africa and the South-west Pacific; Mid- and South Atlantic routes; South Pacific routes; and services between Europe, the Middle East, Africa and Asia, and the South-west Pacific.

IATA said the Singapore talks were in a "continuing background of inflationary costs and the requirement for improved yields."

The new rates are designed to offer incentives for containerised and unitised loads, IATA said without major across-the-board increases.

Japan's growth rate cut

Japan's real economic growth rate in 1970 was 9.9 per cent, a five-year low, the Government's Economic Planning Agency has estimated.

The gross national expenditure, an equivalent of the gross national product, in the year to the end of March was estimated at \$202,000 million in nominal terms, up 16.5 per cent from 1969, the agency said. Final figures will be announced later.

The agency had predicted a growth rate of 17.3 per cent in nominal terms and 10.8 per cent in real terms for fiscal 1970. It said the low growth reflected a period of credit restraints.

Arab threat of Chrysler boycott

The conservative Lebanese newspaper "Al Jarida" has reported that the 18 nations in the Arab Economic Blockade against Israel may discuss the establishment of a Chrysler assembly plant in Israel.

Conference sources in Damascus withheld immediate comment on the report, but Mohammed Mahjoub, commissioner general of the Arab League Boycott of Israel said that about 12 western firms would be blacklisted for "violating the Arab boycott regulations." He would not elaborate or mention names.

Old friends worth an encore

Growth Fund: by JOHN COYNE

EVEN THOUGH markets seem to have run right out of steam for the moment, my second Growth Fund is continuing to perform well after an auspicious start. In the two months it has been going the capital appreciation has been more than 27 per cent compared with the 6 per cent improvement in the FT Index.

So it is still clearly paying to stick to my policy of seeking out special situations among the second-rank stocks. This week, however, I am sticking to my promise to readers to keep a watching brief on the first Growth Fund portfolio as it stood at the end.

If the second Growth Fund has been thrusting ahead nicely, the first has been no slouch either, as the accompanying table of an up-dated valuation of the portfolio as it stood when I last referred to it shows.

At that time I commented that it was a well balanced portfolio both for risk and prospects, with a yield matching the average on the FT Actuaries All Share Index. In view of the better-than-average growth prospects that the shares offered this seemed a very reasonable proposition as a fixed long-term portfolio, therefore. Since then, the shares have moved further ahead. Against the 118 per cent growth which the fund was showing at the end of the first 18 months of its life, it

is now showing a 154 per cent gain after just two additional months.

This, of course, means that the yield has dropped back to slightly below the average, since the market has not performed half as well. Even so, I do not yet see the need for any changes, and I still regard the fund as it stands as a sound long-term portfolio with plenty of action left in it.

Dixon's are my star performer, having quadrupled in value. Now that they have come up so far, however, they are gaining new friends, and the forecasts for the future trend of profits — unofficial but well informed, I believe — suggest that these shares will yet see the 200p mark. Certainly I am not rushing to take any profit.

When it is remembered that I took a profit of half the original holding after they had doubled, I am sitting on this investment at no cost.

Lex Service Group still keeps coming out with good news, and the warrants are still a good speculation. However, some of the doubts on the areas of diversification have yet to be settled to my satisfaction, so this would be a possible switch for someone wanting to improve the yield position.

There are some disappointments, too. Manchester Ship Canal, for instance, which because of the elections

HOW WE STAND				
Shares	Company	Buying price	Present value	
1,000	Dixon's Photographic	31	124	1,240
1,000	Tremlets	80	108	1,080
1,000	Martin Walter	46	65	650
1,500	Claude Rye	42	87	1,305
200	Manchester Ship Canal	240	214	428
1,000	Ariel Industries	37	52	520
1,500	Higgs & Hill	50	78	1,170
1,200	Fife Forge	30	45	540
1,500	Lex Service warrants	50	112	1,680
300	Sheaf Steam Shipping	187	200	600
2,000	Mari Investments	25	26	520
2,000	Dreamland Electrical	35	30	600
1,000	Raciflex (Great Bridge)	44	68	680
1,500	Wrights (Bristol)	40	60	900
1,400	Viscose Developments	49	55	1,078
	Cash			9
				12,705
	Capital on 11.10.69			5,000
	Profit after realised dealing expenses			7,705

Is cheaper cloth too expensive?

By PETER LENNOX-KERR

In step with the textile industry's technological progress since the war there has been a decline in the traditional areas such as the Lancashire cotton industry. This is understandable, as the skill needed to produce a cheap cotton fabric is not comparable with the skills needed for a sophisticated warp-knit nylon or a textured polyester double knit.

This trend has put two questions in the minds of textile specialists. The first concerns the future for the world cotton industry, while the other involves the viability of sections of the newer industry in the Common Market.

It has long been argued that there is a case for putting cotton mills in the cotton fields and woollen and worsted mills in the sheep-rearing areas.

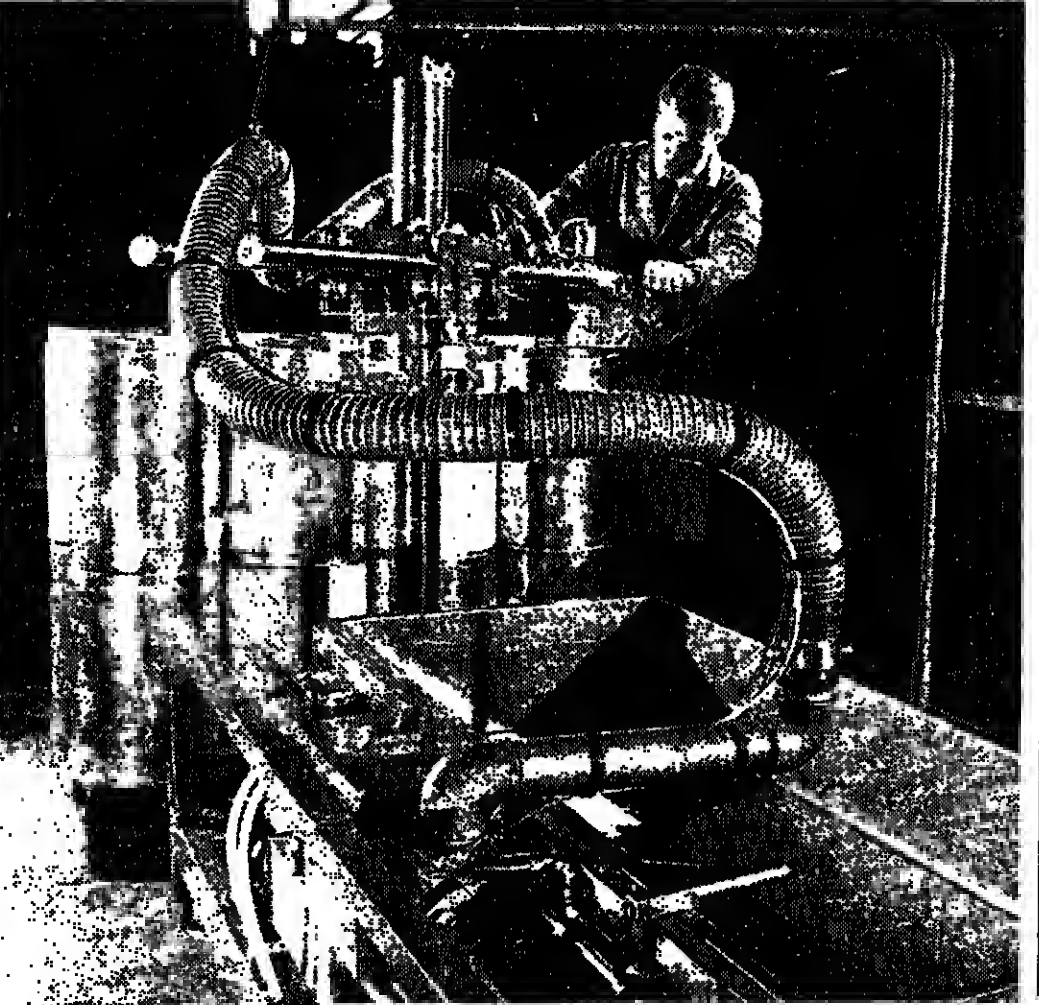
The cynics may say that the mills in the middle of the American Cotton Belt are busily engaged in producing synthetic blends and probably all-synthetic constructions, thereby gradually destroying the cotton trade, but the concept is still reasonable.

But in modern industrial societies such as those of Western Europe, the United States, and Japan, it is questionable whether we can afford to make cheap cloths from inexpensive raw materials and allow our technologies to be diluted.

Technological content must increase. The development of high-speed filament yarn texturing equipment, draw texturing which is now being commercialised, watchlike precision of high-speed knitting and stitch-holding machines, jet and probably solvent dyeing techniques, and the production of fabrics direct from polymer as a continuous process, all offer chances to scientifically advanced societies.

By the same token, the system of Lancashire looms weaving traditional cloths should be left to those countries that can use it to advantage.

Inside the Common Market, a number of textile industry leaders accept that Britain's membership can offer them openings in specific areas of the industry such as yarn processing and double jersey knitting, but it is also accepted that parts of Lancashire, and Yorkshire will suffer seriously and that many firms will be forced out of business.



Streamlined filling of palletised drums at the Newhaven factory of Neumo using the company's latest semi-automatic industrial machine which can fill four five-gallon drums a minute and one 45-gallon drum every two minutes.

Points from reports

Bankers' Investment Trust: Directors hope that the proposed tax changes which will not become fully effective until 1973, will prove advantageous to trust companies in the long term. They anticipate that the increased dividend will be maintained next year.

Mothercare: Chairman says that their policy is to have very few fixed manufacturing plants, but also runs a complete printed circuit service with supporting facilities such as electronic assembly and plastic injection-moulding departments.

Office and Electronic Machines: Chairman says in his annual statement that 1971 started well with an increase in profits over the first 4 months as compared with 1970. He is confident that 1971 will be at least as good as previous year. Board is currently considering various ways of using improved liquidity to expand operations and increase profits.

Short circuit printing

MAKING printed circuits is a fairly complicated technique. But sometimes customers have brought master drawings to GSPK (Electronics), in Harrogate, gone off to lunch, and collected the finished product the same afternoon.

Speedy delivery is one of the main factors in the rapid growth of the company, says Mr Graham Keddie, a science graduate of Leeds University, who began the business from his home in Leeds, helped by his wife, in 1964.

A year later the firm moved into its present premises, a new factory at Hookstone Park, with only a handful of employees. Today there are 150.

Not only does GSPK produce high quality printed circuit boards, it also runs a complete printed circuit service with supporting facilities such as electronic assembly and plastic injection-moulding departments.

In addition to the home market it is also keenly interested in exports, and another West Riding company, IXP of Yeadon, has been appointed to handle all the export commitments.

Mr Keddie and his team have launched three new products.

The first is a nylon moulded transistor pad; the second is a heat-resistant nylon insulating bush; and the third is a high-temperature nylon insulating bush for use with power transistors.

One of GSPK's main lines is printed circuits with plated-through holes, a technique which gives reliable front-to-back connection for double-sided printed circuits at a low cost.

CONCEALED behind rows of old cottages that line the main street of Oley is a modern office building that is the headquarters of A. Ogden and Sons, popularly known as the "Spacemakers."

The company covers a wide range including demolition, excavation, quarrying, metal reclamation, sales of earthmoving plant throughout the world and of Yorkshire stone in the home market, plant hire, land development, heavy engineering and fabrication of a wide variety of plant and transport accessories.

Four directors recently covered more than 70,000 air miles in the course of visits to overseas countries. First off the

ground was Mr Norman Whitehead, a director of Ogden's Oley, which specialises in the sale of used earthmoving equipment. His was a five-week export drive.

Other travelling directors were Mr Joseph Ogden, managing director of the excavation company, who spent nine days in Tokyo; while Mr Victor Ogden, managing director of the demolition company, visited the United States with a fellow director, Mr Colin Redpath, to study the latest developments and techniques there.

One product for which the board expects a big market is a rock scoop, specially designed and developed by Ogden. The bucket is stronger and lighter than similar models and enables a bucket with a bigger capacity to be fitted to any machine. It is also lower priced than other buckets.

Ogden's demolition experts are rapidly knocking into oblivion the old "Yorkshire Post" building in Albion Street, Leeds, and other buildings to be demolished on the site include the old Stock Exchange, the Leeds Savings Bank and Morley Trustee Savings Bank.

SPEAR & JACKSON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

"We expect that the profit in 1971 will be higher than in 1970." Stephen M. de Bartolomé Chairman A.G.M. June 11th, 1971.

FOUR YEAR GROWTH RECORD					
Year	Turnover £000's	Pre-Tax Profit £000's	Earnings per share p.	Dividends per share p.	Net Assets per share p.
1970	10,426	700	12.5p	3.75p	97p
1969	6,486	571	8.0p	3.37p	91p
1968	3,818	511	6.7p	2.97p	85p
1967	3,325	370	5.6p	2.87p	80p

For Copies of the full Report write to The Secretary, Spear & Jackson International Ltd., Savile Street East, Sheffield S4 7UR

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EUROPE • NORTH AMERICA • AUSTRALIA • SOUTH AFRICA

Engineers will demand big increase

By IAN AITKEN

By KETH HARPER

Wilson wrong, says Thorpe,
page 7

Attempt to save UCS

Throughout the recurring crises of the past two years at UCS, the problem had always been the same. By the time the argument over cash was finished the amount necessary had increased. It was always a case of too little and too late.

The unions felt, Mr Hutchinson said, that when management and men had bonoured their side of an agreement it would be a bitter blow if UCS, which was now showing viability, was to become the victim of sheer political dogma.

Continued from page one

"To suggest that the Government is complacent or in league with cynical manufacturers to suppress measures necessary for safety is so ludicrous as to be unbelievable," he said at Bad-safety record stood comparison with any country.

By our own Reporter

He also wants a National Museum of Photographic Art in London and a National Archives Authority to control storage

The demonstrators in Whitehall yesterday

Children were blamed yesterday for a fire in the wooden base of a storage tank holding 750,000 cu ft of gas at Bow Common gasworks, East London.

The gas board said: "We are constantly having to chase children out of the works at the weekend. We believe they were responsible for starting this fire. Had it spread, there could have been a real disaster, but firemen had it under control within 20 minutes. We were very lucky."

Continued from page one

traffic and naked lights were lifted, the Ooteroop Promenade remained out of bounds until today. Shipping authorities to normal, but the authorities said the ban on smoking on the open decks, including the *Mercy* vessels, would remain—possibly for 48 hours.

The value of that isolated corner of the depot facing the foreshore. There is a 9 ft. wire mesh fence round the site, topped by strands of barbed wire, but there are signs that it has been scaled more than once. On the foreshore itself, the *Mercy* vessels are heavily used and the area is crowded, according to local residents, by courting couples. Children also were playing there last night.

STOP PRESS

100

Gas 'disaster' averted

base of a storage tank holding 750,000 cu ft of gas at Bow Common gasworks, East London.

The gas board said: "We are constantly having to chase children out of the works at the weekend. We believe they were responsible for starting this fire. Had it spread, there could have been a real disaster, but firemen had it under control within 20 minutes. We were very lucky."

THE WEATHER

[illegible]

Protest at aid to Yahya

By OLIVER
PRITCHETT

Oriental spices

The first Bangla - I
marchers arrived in time
hear that more than £500
been collected for party fi
at the rally, that 53 new r
bers had joined in the co
of the afternoon and the
little boy called Jim had
lost.

The Communists applaud the Bangla Desh marchers they passed and a hand joined the rear for the few hundred yards down Whitehall and past the military curios stares at the Home Guards.

(Reports from Karachi & Calcutta, page 2)

**Cloudy, with
some rain**

A depression is moving E. N. France. England, Wales, Northern Ireland will have rather cloudy day with rain times. In N England and N Ireland a few bright periods expected. It may become b. later in S counties of Eng. Scotland will have a few short bright periods as expected especially in the W. London, E and W Midlands: N cloudy rain at times. Wind moderate. Max temp 17C (63F).

moderate. Max temp 17C (63F).
 SE England, Cent S England, f
 islands, SW England; Cloudy,
 1 times, sun brighter later.
 moderate. Max temp 16C (59F).
 East Anglia, E England; Cl.
 some rain at times. Wind SE mod.
 Max temp 14C (57F).
 Wales; Cloudy, rain at times.
 moderate. Max temp 15C (59F).
 NW England, Lake District;
 E of Max, Cent N England; B
 showers, or longer outbur
 rain, few bright periods, wind E
 moderate. Max temps, 15C (5
 NE England, S. Wales, S. Engl
 Scotland; Rather close, B
 showers. Wind NE moderate.
 temps, 12C (54F).

Aberdeen, Moray Firth, Caith.
rimay, Shetland: Rather cloudy, 1
showers. Wind N moderate.
mps. 9C (148F).

SW Scotland, Glasgow: R
cloudy, bright intervals, perhaps a
showers. Wind NE light or mod
Max. mps. 14C (57F).

Cent Highlands: Rather cloudy, 1
intervals. Light showers with
over the mountain. Wind N mod
fresh. Max. temps. 11C (52F).

Argyll, NW Scotland: Mostly
perhaps a few isolated showers.
moderate or fresh. Max. R
9C (54F).

SATELLITE OBSERVATIONS

The figures give in order: time of visibility; where rising; maximum elevation; and direction of setting. An asterisk indicates solar or lunar eclipses.

SEA PASSAGES
\$ North Sea: Slight.
Strait of Dover: Slight to moderate.
English Channel (E): Moderate.
Irish:
St. George's Channel, Irish:
moderate to rough.
Outlook: Cool and cloudy with

Outlook : Cool and cloudy with many places but becoming m. y and warm with sunny spells

The Guardian
92 Gray's Inn Ro-
London WC 1.
Editorial and Adv
tising: 01-837 70
Telex: 22895.
64 Deansgate, Manchester
M60 2RR
Editorial and Adv
tising: 061-832 72
Tel. Ads.: 061-832 91
Telex: 667871.

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